THE BLACK SHEEP OF THE FAMILY AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END CINEMA THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 110 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Portsaid, and Marseilles. Steamers will also be despatched to Australia and to the Straits, China and Japan.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and they will have ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon Rs.	2nd Saloon. Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
To Sydney	690	480
To New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington)	870	660
9 Months' Return Tickets.		
To Melbourne	900	675
To Sydney	945	720
To New Zealand	1,080	855

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular Intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.

Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

Prof. JAME'S

Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0
" 40 " " 2-0-0

V. P. Charges annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

		Rs.	a.	p
Capital	Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital	Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital	Subscribed	31,00,000	0	
Capital	Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve	Funds	11,37,432	8	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Ac III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
25, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custod realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Basrah.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basra and Amara.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Sir Edward Sassoon Bart., (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. T. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Capital Paid up ..... Yen 15,000,000.
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 1,600,000.

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama
Kobe	Osaka	etc.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.

General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.

Marine Lines, First Lane.

BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS

DURBAR DILAWAR RESTAURANT.

Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.

14-18, GREEN STREET, FORT.

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES

FAMOUS FOR CUISINE

SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT UMERKHADI.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. O. O. C. J. Suit No. 87 of 1913.

Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Pirbhoy .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Mahomedbhoy Abdinbhoy Pirbhoy and others .....Defendants.

TO-DAY WEDNESDAY the 9th May, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will by order of Messrs. Dastur and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Pirbhoy, and Mahomedbhoy Abdinbhoy Pirbhoy Receivers appointed by the High Court in the abovementioned suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 12th day of October, 1914, sell by public auction at the respective premises the following very valuable landed property:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari Land or ground the Fazendari whereof was formerly Bapoo Narayan Sett and now the Khoja Soonat Jamat twelfth Majlis together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon built with chunum and stone walls and covered with tiles situate lying and being at Oomarkharry First Row without the Fort of Bombay and fronting on the west side thereof in the District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 152 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Old Oomerkharry First Row now Oomerkharry Street on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage and beyond that formerly by the house of Lakhmidas Shivji and now by the house of Sir Tharia Topan on or towards the North formerly by the house of Mussaji Dadaji Sasoonker Israel and now by the house of Abdeenbhoy Peerbhoy Damji being lot No. II hereinafter described and on or towards the South by the private passage belonging to Rama Bhandari and now to the Dongri Moholla Masjid and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under old Municipal No. 10 Oomarkharry First Row and now Ward B. Ward No. 3339 Street No. 50 Oomerkharry Street and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay fronting on the Western side of Oomerkharry First Row in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3340 and Street Nos. 52-54 containing by admeasurement 131 1/9 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the Oomerkharry First Row aforesaid on the West by the Sweeper's passage on the North by a gully half of which belongs to the Vendors and beyond that by a house formerly of Raibai wife of Sadoo and on the South by the said Lot No. I.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had on application to Messrs. Dastur and Co., at their office in the Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th May 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF OARTS AT THE VILLAGE OF VERSOWA NEAR ANDHERI OUT OF BOMBAY. B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, LINE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq. the Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 686 of 1916, Peter Augustine Pereira vs. Manual Francis Pereira and others and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the above suit and dated the 12th day of January, 1912, sell by Public Auction on Sunday the 13th day of May, 1917 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned properties on the premises.

LOT NO. 1.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house 2 water wells and trees standing thereon situate lying and being at Versowa and called by the name of Karichland in the Taluka Salsette of Thana and in the Registration sub-district of Bandra in the district of Thana containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 24½ goonthas or thereabouts bearing entry No. 33 and Survey No. 14 and Pot No. 2 and bounded as follows that is to say on the North by the Khar or land of Bhasker Purshotum, on the South by the khar or land of Bhool Bhut on the East by the khari share and partly by Kavade Khati and on the West by Rabwady.

LOT NO. 2.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house one water well and trees standing thereon situate lying and being at Versowa in the Taluka Salsette, Thana district and called by the name of Pogewady property in the registration sub-district of Bandra in the district Thana containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 17 gunthas or thereabouts and bearing entry No. 140 and registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 75 and Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the land of Meralli Ratansey on or towards the East by the land of Kuchoomanji and partly by the land of Babool Mahatre and on or towards the west by a public passage.

LOT NO. 3.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with trees and one water well situate at Versowa in the sub-district of Bandra in Taluka Salsette Thana district and called by the name of Rabwady property containing by admeasurement 4 acres and 6½ gunthas or thereabouts and bearing entry No. 35 and registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under survey No. 16 and Pot No. 1 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by our own Khar on the South by the land of Abu Rehimtuula on the East by the land of F. E. D'Almeida and on the West by the land of Bhasker Sonar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. C. P. D'Cunha attorney for the Receiver at his office, Sohrab House, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th May, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & Co.

35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 970 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 9th May 1917 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Colaba in Mr. Ramchander Premsuknadas' Godown in Naik Lane on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following cotton slightly damaged by water:—

420 bales cotton Shegaum.
61 bales cotton Nanded.
64 bales cotton Akola
39 bales cotton Broach.
91 bales cotton Hingoli.
24 bales cotton Muthia.
81 bales cotton Scinde-Punjab.
68 bales cotton Khamgaum.
121 bales cotton Ujjan Aligarh, Hathras.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of 3 Cases, Hollow Glass, 2 Cases Cotton Hosiery and 16 Cases, Hanging Lamps, China Bowls, Enamel Basins, Sprinkle Cases (Fancy Bottles) Statues, Glass Funnels, Petrol Globes etc.

Under instructions from P. S. Meller Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1917 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms, the following goods:—

C. Flor & Co. (hostile firm in liquidation) 3 cases, hollow glass.
C 502 F. 380/81.—2 cases cotton hosiery.
R. Ditmar & Co. (hostile firm in liquidation).
R 551 D 33082.—1 case hanging lamps.
H.-S. 10/18.—9 cases China bowls.
R 7607 D 1.—1 case enamel basins.
R 92 D 1773.—1 case, sprinkle cases, (fancy bottles).
R 58 D 830/2-3.—2 cases statues.
R Khatig D 1882.—1 case glass funnels.
R 103 D 3.—1 case petrol globes.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, 11th May, 1917, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Case No. 972, Salamati Hills, Rest House, on the Hills, Sion Building Street No. 8522, P. Case No. 697, Sion.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1917, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings Building Street No. 442, 450. Case No. 145 Nagdevi Street.

Auction Sale of a very valuable landed property (Chawl) situate at Parel Lalwadi near Dinshaw Petit Mills.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minochoher and Hiraral, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Tribhuwandass Parmanandas and Venilal Bhaichandbhai, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 12th May 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned very valuable landed property, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narsey Virji Mehta and under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 23rd January, 1912.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Lalwady Parel Road near Dinshaw Petit Mills without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts and forming a portion of the land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old No. 91, New No. 1638I, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 2514, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by another property of the mortgagor, on or towards the West by a Gulli, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1008 (1A) and Street No. I.A.A. and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office 95, Ash Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,

Bombay 9th May 1917.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52, Medow's Street.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 9th May, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Thaker Laxmidas Narsi at the godown of Thaker Pragji Laxmidas at Katha Bazar Oos Lane and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Vora Gulamhusen Mulla Jivaji:—

25 Bales Hessian cloth, 40 inches by 8 oz. each bale of 2,000 yds, March 1917 shipment.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th May 1917.

EMPTY TINS AND BOXES.

We hold large stocks of second hand empty kerosine oil tins and boxes suitable for the filling of vegetable oils, etc and sell the same at moderate rates. Also we make contracts with oil mills and other buyers to supply any quantity for long periods at fixed rates.

Intending buyers should communicate with

AHMED HUSEIN & CO.

Khadak Mandvi Post,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 2 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.
Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN in search of BERTHS will get GOOD INFORMATION on application to THE PIONEER AGENCY, 45-53, Kalbadevi. 8071

THOSE who require the services of competent staff are requested to write to THE PIONEER AGENCY. 45—53, Kalbadevi Road. 8014

WANTED—PATIENTS suffering from all forms of Leucoderma and patches etc. perfect cure within a month. Full course of treatment Rs. 30 only. Write for particulars and trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga Ch. Mitter St., Calcutta. 895

OLD ESTABLISHED Calcutta firm desires to represent any first class Mills for Cloth or Yarn; willing to advance moneys against approved consignments. Apply Box No. 753, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7966

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

JUST READY—"SCIENTIFIC CUTTER, Part II"—a book on TAILORING. To the up-to-date busy cutter, a trusty book of reference and guide. To the young cutter, a reliable text book replete with each and every detail that go to make a master cutter.
Price, Rs. 4-0-0 only, with postage Rs. 4-4-0.
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WANTED—A EUROPEAN NURSE on a pay of Rs. 60 p.m. with free boarding and lodging to look after a boy aged 7, at Panchgani. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 765, stating age and qualifications before the 15th instant. 8054

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WANTED—At once a SMART TYPIST for service in the Superintendent's Office, Bombay Dockyard. Salary Rs. 45 per month. Apply in person to the
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PUBLIC NOTICES

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

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A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
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Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
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NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for supply of B.O.C. Petrol and Motor Accessories and repairs to the Motors in the Palace Garage for one year, will be received by the undersigned until the 15th May 1917. Conditions of the contract should be accompanied with the Tenders. The word Tender should be written on the envelope.
The final acceptance of the Tenders will rest with the General Commanding Baroda Army who does not bind himself to accept the lowest Tender.
J. FAHEY,
8046 Buggikhana Kamdae.

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1916, at the rate (after deducting Income Tax) of Rs. 11-12-0 per 5 per cent. Preference Share of Rs. 500 each, and on the other shares at the rate of Rs. 90 per share of Rs. 500 each, and at Rs. 45 per share of Rs. 250 each, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, 9th May, 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on ordinary week days and upto 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAYS, at the registered office of the Company, Navsari Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, to those shareholders whose names are on the register on the 23rd instant. Dividend Warrants will be duly posted.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 23rd April to SATURDAY, 5th May 1917, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
KAVASJI K. MEHTA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 11th April, 1917. 7726

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.
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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING & PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company convened on the 30th April, 1917, stands ADJOURNED to TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, to transact the business specified in the notice convening the said Meeting of the 30th April, 1917.
By order of the Board,
HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Ismail Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 1st May, 1917. 8074

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.
TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 10th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Military ground on the west side of Colaba Main Road (Gun Carriage Factory Bungalow Compound) opposite the godowns belonging to the Colaba Land and Mill Co., behind Kavarana Building and next to the Old Colaba Railway Station, the property of Mr. Gambirchand Kedarnath on account of the concerned being salvage of Fire at Manock Line Godown No. 2, which took place on the 17th April last:—
About 3,000 full pressed bales of Rangaum, Nadod, Nizamabad, Latur, Bhopal, Dhamangoan, Bengal, Khandwa Nagpur, Mukhed, Dhulia, Mulkapur, Minarkhedi, Jalna and Sindhi Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.
Also a large lot of loose cotton.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.
Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, arms and ammunition, etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.
At 2 p.m. (S. T.).
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 cow with calf, giving good milk.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLE COTTON, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.
On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Reclamation Ground, Colaba, in Khimji Vishram's Jetha No. 68, on account of the concerned:—
About 1,500 full pressed bales of Khamgaum, Nandod, Nizamabad, Latur, Bhopal, Dhamangaon, Bengal, Khandwa, Nagpur, Mukhed, Dhulia, Mulkapur, Minarkhedi, Jalna and Sindhi Cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.
Also a large lot of loose cotton.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 9th May, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ORNAMENTS, OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SAFES, IRON SMITH'S TOOLS, BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.
Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Ramnarayen Sempursad, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th day of May, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Manek Building at Falkland Road, the following effects of the said deceased:—
Gold watch chain and locket, gold studs and links, gold ring, silver button, eye glass, coins, cut rupees, cupboards, tables, chairs, teapoy, wall clock, hanging fan, picture frames, mehta boxes, small and large safes, wearing apparels, brass and copper pots, drill machine, bellow, iron Smith's tools, sundry, hardware, Shahabad and Tandur stones, rafters, wood pieces, axes, shovels, tins, drainage pipes, floor and roof tiles, etc.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th May, 1917.

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This Sensation of the Season
THE GOLDEN ARROW
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No words can convey any idea about this unheard of production, It is the most startling subject of this season—a feast of thrills.
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A Comic that will make you laugh.

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THIS WEEK
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After Six Weeks'
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IN THE SEVENTH AND THE LAST INSTALMENT OF
"IRON CLAW!"
"IRON CLAW!"
And the Audience will be Thunderstruck.
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EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY
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"MILLION DOLLAR GIRL."

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and following evenings
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The Latest and Greatest of the Official Government War Films:—
"THE BATTLE OF THE ANCRE"
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TO-NIGHT AT 6-45 & 10
THIS AND THE FOLLOWING TWO EVENINGS
NEW PROGRAMME
BY
SIGNOR MALAGA
AND
SIGNORITA MALAGA
ANOTHER CHANGE ON SATURDAY NEXT.
LATEST PATHE GAZETTE
Showing: Duke of Connaught at St. Martin's in the Field-Celebration of St. David's Day in London and Liverpool,—Elephants as War Workers &c., &c.
A SPLENDID FILM.
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A Comedy describing the intrigues of the Court. The prince was imprisoned because he loved a girl of a modest position, but the girl through the aid of a Magic Carpet given her by a Fairy got him released and also brought back in the heart of the father filial love.
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Medical ethics forbid it but no laws prevent it. Should there be such a law? You will be able to answer that question only after you have seen

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in fifteen episodes of mystery, romance and startling adventure

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Matinee on every Sunday at 4-30 p.m. again at night as Usual

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Medows Street, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 7th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	300
" " Sales of East Indian	..	..
" " Imports	..	..
Mid. Americans		12.50 — 8
Egyptian F. G. F.		25.50 Unchgd.
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)		July. 19.35 Oct. 18.66 Jan. Not quoted
New Orleans 10 a.m.		Not received.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
May	12.38	
May-June	12.32	
June-July	12.25	—4
July-Aug	12.17	
Aug.-Sept.	12.00	
Sept.-Oct.	11.80	—8
Oct.-Nov.	11.65	
Nov.-Dec.	11.58	—7
Dec.-Jan.	11.56	
Jan.-Feb.	11.55	
Feb.-Mar.	11.53	
Mar.-Apl.	11.50	—5
Apl.-May	11.47	
May-June	11.08	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 7th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
May	12.29	
May-June	12.22	—14
June-July	12.14—15	
July-Aug.	12.07—14	
Aug.-Sept.	11.87	
Sept.-Oct.	11.67	—17
Oct.-Nov.	11.56	
Nov.-Dec.	11.50	
Dec.-Jan.	11.47	
Jan.-Feb.	11.44	—16
Feb.-Mar.	11.42	
March-April	11.39	
April-May	11.37—15	
May-June	11.35—16	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool May 7th.

Months.	To-day's price
May	.. 24.60—25
June	.. 23.80—30
Nov.	.. 21.90—35

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 7th.

M. G. Bengal Good	.. 9.77
" " Fully Good	.. 9.95
" " Fine	.. 10.00
" No. 1 Oomra Good	.. 10.37
" " " Fully Good	.. 10.65
" " " Fine	.. 9.90
" Broach Good	.. 11.94
" " Fully Good	.. 12.12
" " Fine	.. 12.30
" Scinde Good	.. 10.02
" " Fully Good	.. 10.20
" " Fine	.. 10.45

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 7th.

Bar Silver Spot	37 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 5th.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta May-June Sellers	700

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 8.

The market for Old Crop opened at about 2 p. m. the tone being easier. There were sellers of fine Broach May at Rs. 378 and for July at Rs. 389, while fine Bengal July was offering at Rs. 294. A little later fine Broach May was done at Rs. 374 and July at Rs. 384/5. At Colaba prices improved Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 for fine Broach May and July but there was little done at the advance. The chief business during the day has been in Broach and Bengal for May and July. A few hundred bales of fine Khamgaon Akola May, and also of Westerns, Sawginned and Coompta, changed hands. In New Crop also only a few hundered bales of Good Broach April were done.

The decline lately for forward delivery has been due to tightness of money and a poor demand for ready cotton, this inducing holders to put out hedge sales against their stocks. Buyers have not been plentiful and sellers have pressed sales in their eagerness to hedge. July delivery is now cheap and we should not be surprised to see a reaction shortly. Southern styles for May-June are also cheap and look like a purchase.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	.....	May	..... 377/8
Fine Broach	.....	July	..... 387/8
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	...	May	 353
Fine M. G. Bengal	.....	May	 281
Fine M. G. Bengal	.....	July	 291
Good M. G. Westerns	.....	May-June.	368
Good H. G. Westerns	.....	May-June	358
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	...	May-June.	368
Good M. G. Coompta	.....	May-June.	375

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	.....	April 1918	... 353
Fully Good Bengal	.....	January 1918	262

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th instant:—

Cotton	.....	16,987 bales.
Wheat	.....	52,451 cwts.
Linseed	.....	8,656 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed, etc.		1,434 "
Gingellyseed	.....	Nil. "
Poppyseed	.....	340 "
Groundnuts	.....	438 "
Castorseed	.....	2,946 "
Rice	.....	8,212 "
Myrabollams	.....	615 "
Cottonseed	.....	3,634 "
Mowraseed	.....	Nil. "
Gram	.....	442 "
Jowar	.....	1,255 "
Maize	.....	Nil. "
Barley	.....	3,411 "

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 8th MAY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
H. G. Rajputana	..	..	..		Ready.
M. G. Bengals	299	289	270		"
M. G. Scinde Punjab	301	291	281		"
M. G. Hinguughat, Wardha		374	362		"
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee		374	362		"
M. G. Yeotmal		362	347		"
M. G. Dhamangaum Poolgaum		358	343		"
M. G. Akola, Khamgaum, Fair Staple		356	331		"
M. G. Amraoti		355	330		"
M. G. Broach		386	382	378	"
M. G. Muttia		403	398		"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam .. .		..	..		"

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

From Bombay by Rail on 5th and 6th May, 1917.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	31	36,658
B. B. & C. I. Railway	9	11,201

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA 8th May 1917, 4-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M G)	..	295	269	..	1/25 Jan. 18
	296	285	275	..	Ready
Bengals (M G)	..	..	279	..	.. May 17
	..	..	291	..	.. 1/25 July 17
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	296	286	276	..	Ready
	..	..	294	..	.. 1/25 July 17
Kudi Viramgon (M.G.) (G.S.)	..	..	490	375	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola Khaing. Karanja (M.G.)	..	..	353	323	.. Ready & May
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomrawatee Description (M.G.)	..	..	350	320	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	..	355	323	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	..	359	339	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpore Kamptee (M.G.)	..	..	364	346	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	..	385	347	.. Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.)	..	..	375	371	367 Ready & May
	..	383	..	..	.. 1/25 July 17
	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	352 1/25th Apr.
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	382 Ready
	..	..	..	..	380 June/July
Mathia (M.G.)	..	320	306	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalhote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	373 Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	363 Ready
	..	..	..	..	385 June/July
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	370 Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	..	368 June/July
	..	..	..	..	358 June July
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	389 Ready
	..	..	..	..	378 June/July

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May 8th—4-30 p m'

	Bazaar Terms. Ready.	Rail. Delivery, Rs a. p.	April May Rs. a. p.
Wheat. White Delhi 70-32"	43 0 0	5 15 0	.. ..
White Cawnpore 70-30	42 0 0	5 14 6	.. ..
" Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 0 0	.. ..
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 0 0	6 6 0	.. ..
" Brown Cawnpore	6 0 0	6 6 0	.. ..
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0	.. ..
Linseed. Brown Bold	7 14 0	8 4 0	.. ..
" Crown Tuin	7 0 0	7 8 0	.. ..
Toolseed White 85-15	41 0 0	7 1 0	.. ..
" Gajar 75-25	40 0 0	7 14 0	.. ..
" Gajar 50-50	39 0 0	7 12 0	.. ..
" Black	36 0 0	7 6 0	.. ..
Poppyseed. White	6 9 0	7 0 0	.. ..
Groundnuts ..	36 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
Mowraseed ..	4 0 0	4 4 0	.. ..
Jawa ..	29 0 0	4 4 0	.. ..
Arandia ..	36 0 0	7 8 0	.. ..
Forward,	Rs. a. p.		
Wheat. April-May	8 5 3		.. ..
Linseed May	8 8 0		.. ..
" Sept.	9 2 6		.. ..
Wheat White Aug.-Sept.	6 9 3		.. ..
Jawa April/May	4 4 0	4 4 0	.. ..
Poppyseed April/May	7 0 0		.. ..

BULLION.

The silver market is very steady for May settlement and easy for June settlement.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-9.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 92-H.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 92-14.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-Duty, 90-2.

EXCHANGE

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Francs 183.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Francs, 190½.
30 Days' Sight Hongkong, Rs. 172½.
30 Days' Sight Shanghai, Rs. 258½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 148½.
Bank D. D. on New York, Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan is quoted at 86.

SHARES.

The share market opened weak on heavy speculative sales, but at the close there was a slight recovery due to profit taking. The market still continues to be very uncertain due to money tightness.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,367/8 to 2,390 and closed at 1,380. Madhawjis from 1,490 to 1,470 and closed at 1,480. Fazulbhoys from 572/8 to 585 and closed at 580, Indore-Malwas from 335 to 347/8 and closed at 340. Indian Bleachings were placed between 255 and 262/8 and closed at 257/8. Pearls between 415 and 420, Simplex from 567/8 to 577/8. Crescents from 175 to 180, Bombay Uniteds declined to 632/8 and Century to 262/8.

Tata Iron Ordy. shares were placed between 215 and 220 and Defd. from 920 to 965, Katni Ordys. were quoted at 255 and Defds. were quiet at 965. Shivrajpurs were quiet at 40. Central India Mining at 41/8. Bundis were quoted at 15/8. Alcocks declined to 780. Bombay-Burmas were quoted at 942/8. Bombay Trams at 297/8. Bombay Steams at 245 and Tata Hydros at 1,085.

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CORONATION BOOK DEPOT.

MADRAS

LANCASHIRE COTTON OUTLOOK.

GOVERNMENT ACTION URGED.

Conditions change so quickly now that the Board of Trade has probably not realised yet what is happening in the Lancashire cotton trade, writes the "Manchester Guardian." The state of things which exists, however, and still more that which is expected in the near future, is sufficiently serious to call for the most anxious consideration. The textile trades have been enjoined to give preference to exports in order to pay for imports, and in the West Riding the Government have gone so far as to give a preference to manufacturers for export in the distribution of wool. But they are not seeing that adequate means of export exist, at any rate as far as the cotton trade is concerned. What is the consequence? Manchester warehouses are full to overflowing with goods which customers abroad are in want of, but cannot get. Some firms have rented extra rooms for storage, and nearly all have had to give notice to manufacturers that they cannot accept any more deliveries at present. With cotton excessively dear, the goods in store represent a considerable sum, which is lying idle, and firms which are not well supplied with capital find this extremely inconvenient. It is not surprising therefore, that several of the manufacturing districts are taking an extra long holiday at Easter. If things are not altered they may have to take a still longer holiday at Whitsuntide. Short time, indeed, is distinctly threatened, and it will come soon if those in authority do not bestir themselves.

MORE SHIPPING NEEDED.

Lancashire people can quite understand that the Government are extremely busy, and whatever is in store for them they ask for nothing that is inconsistent with national interests. They have done their part in raising the new army and subscribing to war loans, and they are ready to render a full share of national service. It is for the Government now to see that their industry gets fair play. Cotton has long been our largest export trade, and it is just as important to the country as a whole as it is to Lancashire itself. But it is no use giving some of the men it employes military exemption and pretending to facilitate exports by giving priority of supply if the export trade cannot be done. The crux of the situation, of course, is in the shortage of shipping. To some extent that shortage must continue during the war, but we doubt very much whether it is necessary to keep the supply as small as it is now. In matters of this kind relative values are entitled to weight. We do not know that cotton shippers ask for any kind of preference, but preference must be given in times like these if our affairs are to be properly managed, and cotton manufacturers should unquestionably be among those most favoured, if only because of their great value.

THE SIZING DIFFICULTY.

A minor but by no means unimportant question for the cotton trade is the threat to cut off the supply of flour for sizing. It sounds very plausible, no doubt, to say the loaves are more important than size for yarns and cloth, but the fact is that size is essential both to manufacturers and finishers, and even if it were not the goods without it would be unsaleable. The question is not therefore, from the operatives' point of view, merely one of a few extra loaves.

GERMANY'S STRIKEN COTTON INDUSTRY.

Owing to the blockade most of the German cotton mills have been closed for a considerable time, says the "Manchester Guardian," as they could not get the requisite raw material. Of the remainder some have been experimenting in the production of paper yarns and fabrics, and the others have been run a few days a week on Government work only. The authorities have now realised that this is a wasteful system, and have issued an order that the work done shall be concentrated in mills as shown in the following table:—

	Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.
Prussia	41	60.000	16.300
Bavaria	13	456.000	6.800
Saxony	13	226.824	6,540
Wurtemberg and Hohenzollern	9	122,250	4,160
Total ...	76	865.074	33,800

All the other mills are to be closed. What this means will be gathered from the fact that the returns made on the 1st March, 1914, to the International Federation showed that the number of spindles in cotton mills was estimated at 11,404,944. About 12 out of every 13, with a corresponding proportion of looms, will now be stopped.

PLIGHT OF DANISH COTTON INDUSTRY.

The Danish cotton industry (Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent telegraphs) is seriously menaced. Work in the spinning factories has already been suspended, and some of the textile factories have to reduce the number of their operatives. There is only a faint hope of getting raw material, and if this hope is not realised the result must be that within a month the cotton weaving factories will suspend work.

This will result in throwing great numbers of persons out of employment. Already more than 1,000 workmen are unemployed. As the stocks of cotton are very small the supply of cotton goods for the Danish public threatens to run short very soon.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

GINNING RETURNS.

The U. S. Census Bureau, in its "preliminary final" report on the cotton ginned of the growth of 1916, gives 11,357,000 bales as the total to the end of February. This shows an increase of 289,000 bales compared with last year, but a decrease of 4,549,000 bales in comparison with the end of February, 1915. The biggest increases were: Texas 493,000 bales, Arkansas 312,000 bales, Oklahoma 191,000 bales, and Louisiana 164,000 bales. The most important decreases were: Alabama 474,000 bales, South Carolina 205,000, and Mississippi 126,000. The total includes 192,000 round bales and 118,000 bales of Sea Island, the latter item comparing with 92,000, 82,000, and 78,000 bales in the three previous seasons.

The amount remaining to be ginned is estimated at 38,000 bales, against 40,000 last year and 121,000 two years ago. The average gross weight per bale is given as 503.8lb., against 505.6lb. last year and 507.2lb. two years ago. The number of ginneries worked was 21,621, against 23,161 last season and 24,547 the season before.

The following table gives details by States with comparison:—

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
North Carolina..	893,000	737,352	970,479	827,995
South Carolina.	969,000	1,174,213	1,560,195	1,418,704
Georgia ..	1,851,000	1,537,730	2,723,094	2,346,237
Florida ..	51,000	55,354	90,648	68,700
Alabama ..	852,000	1,025,818	1,731 751	1,488,669
Mississippi ..	800,000	925,509	1,217 883	1,251,841
Louisiana ..	441,000	336,813	452,561	436,875
Texas ..	3,583,000	3,068,852	4,390,209	3,773,024
Arkansas ..	1,102,000	789,583	999,237	1,038,293
Tennessee ..	378,000	296,222	372,068	366,786
Oklahoma ..	813,000	622,176	1,232,836	842,499
Other states ..	145,000	98,549	165,386	120,098
Totals..	11,357,000	11,068,171	15,905,840	13,982,811

PRINCE KROPOTKIN RECALLED.

Prince Kropotkin, who has been a political exile in Great Britain for so many years, has, received an urgent summons from the Provisional Government in Petrograd urging him to return there immediately, together with several of his revolutionary colleagues. The Prince has great influence throughout Russia, some of his books being the classics of the advanced movement, and his aid is asked in reorganising the nation under the new regime. It is just over forty years since the Prince escaped from Siberia and reached England. Since then he has been the intellectual inspiration of the revolutionary movement, and recent events owe much to his unceasing efforts in the cause.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th May 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.776 Inch
Temperature of Air	84.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 "
Dew Point.....	74.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.737 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10).....	3.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.4 "
Minimum.....do.....	79.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WNW.W.
Movement of Wind do. ...	135 Miles
Fall of Rain ..... do.	0.01 Inches.
Total fall during month	0.17 "
Do. do. year	1.85 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Stdl.		LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Stdl.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	8	m	0	24a	29	0	8 m	5	35	14 8
						6	19a	18	8	
Wed	9	m	0	8	27	1	9 m	6	12	14 6
			1	4a	29	0		7	1a	18 10
Thur	10	m	0	50	26	18	10 m	6	51	14 8
			1	47a	28	10		7	46a	19 1
Fri.	11	m	1	38	25	6	11 m	7	32	15 8
			2	33a	28	4		8	26a	19 5
Sat.	12	m	2	27	26	11	12 m	8	18	16 2
			3	22a	27	9		9	35a	19 7
Sun.	13	m	3	20	25	3	13 m	9	13	17 3
			4	17a	27	2		10	52a	19 6
Mon.	14	m	4	15	24	11	14 m	10	24	18 5
			4	208	26	8				

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 8 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 3m.
" 9 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 7m.	" 7h. 3m.
" 10 (Thursday)	" 6h. 7m.	" 7h. 4m
" 11 (Friday)	" 6h. 6m.	" 7h. 4m.
" 12 (Saturday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 4m.
" 13 (Sunday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 4m.
" 14 (Monday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—New Moon, April 21st, 7h. 31-3m. p.m.; First Quarter, 29th, 10h. 52-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, May 7th, 8h. 13-3m. a.m.; Last Quarter: 14th, 7h. 17-9m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 8th May 1917 was 30.005 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Mr. Hiralal M. Khandvala, who came out successful in the last Solicitor's Examination and who has recently been enrolled an Attorney in the High Court, was entertained by his friends and admirers at a meeting held in Morar Baug on Sunday. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Krishnalal M. Zaveri, Judge of the Small Causes Court.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 8.

The depression that gave rain yesterday from Persia to north-west India has intensified and the weather is also disturbed in north-east India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Central India and Central Provinces; local in Orissa, west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Kashmir and east Rajputana. A few falls also occurred in Burma and Gujarat.

The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh Sibsagar, Shillong one inch, False Point two, Meerut, Ludhiana, Rawalpindi three quarters, Murree two, Udaipur one, Deesa, Neemuch two, Hoshangabad one, Jagdalpur three-quarters.

Forecast:—Fairly general rain over Northern India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th May 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.83in. of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is also below normal in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Agra has had 0.10in. and Mainpuri 0.52in. Skies are lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been local in east Rajputana; Kotah has had 0.28in. and Mount Abu 0.23in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in Rajputana both during the day and at night and in upper Sind during the day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in north Gujarat and Central India West; Deesa has had 2.24in., Ahmedabad 0.14in., Neemuch 1.81in. and Indore 0.19in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall and at Rajkot and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Saugor has had 0.14in., Hoshangabad 0.91in., Amraoti 0.24in., Nagpur 0.23in., Chanda 0.11in. and Raipur 0.16in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Temperature continues generally in defect.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in north-west India have further intensified and given nearly general rain in north Gujarat, Central India West and the Central Provinces and local rain in the north Punjab, east Rajputana and the United Provinces. Seas have become moderate at Veraval and slight at Dwarka and Karachi.

Local dust or thunderstorms may occur in the north and the east Punjab, Rajputana and the central parts of the country and some dust or thunderstorms in the United Provinces Gujarat and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 8th of May 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Departure, 1st Nov to date.
PENJAB GROUP—						
Peshawar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (7th May)	86.8	70.8	77	..	7.52	—3.42
Jhelum	94.4	74.3	38	..	4.23	+0.16
Mianwali	99.5	86.6	34	..	3.12	—0.58
Do. (7th May)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.8	78.4	40	..	0.87	—0.86
Rawalpindi	88.9	64.4	49	0.83	5.47	—1.85
Lahore	91.6	72.3	52	..	4.66	—1.97
Sialkot	90.4	68.8	72	..	4.01	..
Amritsala	85.7	66.1	68	..	4.80	—1.96
Delhi	88.1	68.8	74	..	1.89	—1.34
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.6	71.1	46	0.10	2.48	+0.78
Mainpuri	93.0	70.1	74	0.52	2.93	+0.40
Jhansi	93.4	70.8	66	0.04	3.47	+1.52
Cawnpore	90.8	70.3	67	0.06	4.46	+2.23
Allahabad	91.4	71.0	62	..	4.62	+2.32
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	103	78.2	54	..	0.45	—0.87
Karachi	88.7	74.7	79	..	1.39	—0.26
Ajmer	92.9	74.2	50	..	1.50	—0.07
Jaipore	84.5	65.7	66	0.08	1.97	+0.30
Kotah	99.6	69.8	48	0.28	1.41	+0.08
Mount Abu	77.6	59.4	69	0.23	1.02	+0.44
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.8	74.7	63	..	0.60	+0.02
Dwarka	85.1	79.6	78	..	0.02	—0.57
Veraval	84.4	80.4	78	..	0	—0.89
Rajkot	95.1	72.1	74	..	2.38	+1.84
Bhavnagar Para	95.8	73.4	84	0.01	1.37	+0.66
Surat	92.9	75.7	68	..	0	—0.59
Ahmedabad	94.1	70.0	78	0.14	1.95	+1.02
Deesa	98.8	68.9	81	2.24	3.59	+2.05
Neemuch	90.9	66.2	72	1.81	4.40	+3.51
Indore	94.1	65.1	65	0.19	2.42	+1.38
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.3	67.3	69	..	3.20	+2.29
Saugor	94.0	66.8	66	0.14	3.09	+1.04
Hoshangabad	94.0	65.6	67	0.91	3.77	+2.62
Khandwa	94.3	73.2	82	..	4.68	+0.34
Akola	90.9	70.6	67	0.08	6.40	+3.28
Amraoti	97.4	69.3	67	0.24	4.47	+2.44
Nagpur	93.6	69.5	80	0.23	7.31	+4.16
Chanda	100.1	71.6	77	0.11	6.22	+2.71
Raipur	94.9	68.8	76	0.16	9.30	+6.34
KONKAN—						
Bombay	90.4	80.1	71	0.01	2.57	+1.92
Ratnagiri	88.9	79.8	71	..	6.68	+7.81
Marmugao	90.1	79.5	76	0.01	5.86	+3.72
Karwar	89.1	78.9	76	..	9.76	+7.26
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Mahegaon	101.6	72.6	62	..	1.29	+0.80
Ahmednagar	94.8	67.1	59	..	3.44	+0.66
Poona	93.3	70.3	66	..	3.70	+1.95
Sholapur	95.4	72.1	56	..	2.90	+1.20
Bijapur	96.3	71.2	59	..	11.34	+9.00
Belgaum	89.4	64.7	74	..	12.45	+6.17
Aurangabad	99.1	70.3	49	..	2.66	+0.89
Nizamabad (Indur).	97.1	73.2	77	..	4.50	+2.00
Hyderabad	99.7	76.0	67	..	10.59	+7.01
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	93.0	76.1	66	..	6.37	+1.06
Calicut	88.4	73.5	67	..	7.41	—4.69
Cochin	89.9	75.2	74	..	12.68	—5.97
Colombo	86.9	75.5	93	..	37.56	—2.73
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.6	76.8	75	..	11.85	+4.22
Bellary	94.8	73.7	58	..	6.89	+3.09
Cuddapah	102.7	83.4	41	..	5.33	—0.13
Madras	97.2	80.1	66	..	18.55	—2.57
Bangalore	89.7	64.8	64	..	14.52	+8.09
Coimbatore	96.1	68.8	42	..	8.41	+0.32
Trichinopoly	104.9	78.6	55	..	4.62	—7.26
Negapatam	95.9	79.3	76	..	17.16	—13.25

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TONIC PILLS.—

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 2nd Vad of Vaishak, 1973.
Mahomedan: 17th of Rajjahul-Murajab, 1335.
Parsi: 1st of Adar, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 7h.; Sunset: 7h. 3m.
Moon Phases: Last quarter May 14.

Indian Economic Society 1st Annual Meeting, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 11.

Homeward Mails close at G. P. O. at 10 a.m. Registered letters accepted till 8 a.m.
Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Linga, Bunder Abas, Mohamerah Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6-0 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.

Their Excellencies formally open Willingdon Technical School for Disabled Indian Soldiers, Bragaza Hall, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Cinema: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m. "Who is Guilty"?
Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road 5-15, 6-45 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

Bai Jamnabai widow of the late Dwarkadas Odhavji, died yesterday morning, at 6 a.m., aged 70, at Girgaon Back Road.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mr. P. N. Kapadia and family beg to tender their grateful thanks to all kind friends and others who have sent messages of sympathy in the heavy bereavement recently sustained by them; and they regret their inability to make separate acknowledgements.

POONA RIFLES.

May 8.

406. Drill and Parades for the week ending 12th May 1917:—

Instruction. At Headquarters.
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 6-30 a.m. Saturday at 7 a.m.

All non-efficients of the season 1916-17 and all recruits residing in Poona will attend.
Buglers, Wednesday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.
Parades for Efficients and extra-efficents of last season will commence on 12th May at 7 a.m. and these members must draw equipment before that date.
For the purpose of attendance at parades during preliminary training, members of the Corps will in future be referred to as follows:—
Recruits Training Class, W.
Non-efficients last season Training Class, X.
Efficients last season Training Class, Y.
Extra-efficients last season Training Class, Z.

407. Medical.—Members of the Corps residing in Poona and Kirkee who are medically classified in category "C" are required to attend at the Station Hospital, Wanowrie, at 3 p.m. this day (Tuesday) 8th, Wednesday 9th or Thursday 10 instant for re-examination. Form V. should be obtained from Headquarters. Those at outstations must obtain form V. from their O. C. Detts. and attend at the Military Hospital nearest their place of residence.

408. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions. (Sub-pro-tem).
Mahableshwar Dett:—
Pte. C. E. L. Gilbert to be Sergeant.
Pte. R. J. Kent to be Corporals.
Pte. H. G. D. Turnbull to be Corporals.
Pte. E. A. Barrett to be Corporals.

409. Decrease.—The undermentioned are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—
Pte. H. D. Thanavalla and P. J. Loane (Medically unfit).
Pte. G. E. Sutcliffe (Over age).
Pte. A. DaGama (Total Exemption).
Pte. J. Jagus (Transferred to Sind Rifles).

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND STAND.

By kind permission of the Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion; B. B. & C. I. Ry. Rifles will play this evening a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Rifles will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigom, Manilla and Hong Kong via Negapatan will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

INSTITUTO LUSO-INDIANO.

On Saturday the 12th instant the Instituto Luso-Indiano Sporting Club will celebrate 6th Anniversary Social commencing at 9-30 p.m. The distribution of prizes will be followed by Dance.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day at 6 p.m., (B.T.), when Swami Shri Omkar Sachchidanandji will deliver a lecture on the "Principles of Hindoo Missionary Society."

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Sixteen attacks and six deaths occurred from plague on Tuesday the cases being reported as follows:—Fort Norther, Dongri, Dhobi Talao, and Girgaum, one attack each, Bhuleshwar, Tarwadi and Worli each one attack and one death, Umerkhadi, two attacks and one death, Mahim, three attacks and one death, Fort Southern, four attacks and Maratha Hospital one death. There were six attacks and one death from small-pox and the total mortality from all causes was 102 as compared with 100 on the corresponding day of last year and 62 of 1915.

VICEROY'S BEREAVEMENT.

BOMBAY INDIAN CHAMBER'S CONDOLENCES.

The following telegram has been sent to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay:—

"On behalf of the Indian Merchants' Chamber I beg most respectfully to offer his Excellency the Viceroy our heartfelt sympathy and condolence in his very sad bereavement. We devoutly hope that by Divine Mercy his lordship will find strength to endure the loss of his gallant son. Lallubhai Samaldas, Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber."

BOMBAY KHOJA MAHOMEDANS' CONDOLENCES.

The following message was sent to the Private Secretary to H. E. The Viceroy, on the 7th instant:—

"On behalf of our Community I have to request you to kindly express our heartfelt sorrow and respectable condolence to their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford for the grievous and irrepairable loss. Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, President, Khoja Shia Ashnashari Mahomedans." And the following reply was received yesterday:—

"Their Excellencies are most grateful for your kind message. Private Secretary, Viceroy."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR HIGHER FEMALE EDUCATION.

Mr. Vasantrao S. Ravut, the Honorary treasurer of the above association, sends us the following:—

Applications are invited from Hindu ladies for scholarships, mentioned in group A and B below, tenable for a year, which the Association has resolved to give from June next, out of its Divali collection Funds:—

A Two scholarships of Rs. 25 per month each (or three of Rs. 20, 15, and 15 if desirable) for lady students of any class at the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

B Three scholarships of Rs. 20, 15 and 10 per month each for Hindu lady students of any class of an Arts College in Bombay City.

C Seven scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 309 for the year for Hindu students of the higher classes in the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' the Chanda Ramji Girls', the Alexandra Native Girl's and the St. Columba Girls' High Schools.

Applications stating age, caste, guardian's name, address and family circumstances making pecuniary help necessary and a certificate from a gentleman of position must reach the undersigned not later than 1st June in the case of A group and 30th June in the case of B group scholarships.

ALL INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

There will be a Lawn Tennis Tournament held under the auspices of the Literary Society, Salem, (South India), open to all amateurs. The matches will commence on the 1st of June 17 and are expected to last for a week. The entrance fees are, Singles Rs. 5, Doubles Rs. 6. Entries close on 20th May 17.

There will be Three-Year Challenge Cups and also Prize Cups for the winners of the year.

Further particulars may be had of:—
Mr. C. D. Appavu, Suramangalam, Salem, to whom competitors may send in their names, with fees.

THE EMPIRE.

PUPPETS OF FATE.

The Empire Cinema this week presents to its numerous patrons one of the famous "Who's Guilty"? series. Like other films the present one—"Puppets of Fate" it is called—is a problem drama, the problem in the case being whether a surgeon has the right to operate on his own wife. No law at present prevents a surgeon from doing so, although the "unwritten law" of medical ethics forbids it. The film is full of human interest and the problem which is the nucleus of the film is woven into a very powerful story in which the motif of a wife's jealousy and its effect on her husband's career predominates. The Flora of Japan, a Pathe coloured film, gives an excellent idea of the brilliant flowers which decorate the land of our Far East Ally. Kashmir we thought had no rival in the East for scenery, but if one is to judge by this film she has one in Japan. The programme was brought to an end with Charlie Chaplin in one of his most screaming extravaganzas. We can still hear the shrieks of delight of the little ones—and the big ones too—who crowded the theatre on Saturday evening.

INDIAN PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION BOMBAY,

A meeting of the above Association was held on the 5th May 1917 at Mr. L. R. Tesey's office when Mr. W. T. Halai was in the chair.

With reference to the letter of the Bombay Provincial Conference, Nasik of the 3rd instant it was resolved that Messrs. W. T. Halai and I. G. Nensey should attend the conference on behalf and at the cost of the Association.

It was also resolved that a general meeting of the Association should be called in the 2nd week of June 1917.

It was further resolved to send a petition to the Government of Bombay regarding the consideration by the Railway Company of the proposed increase in the rates of Season Tickets.

A MISSING CHEQUE FOR RS. 2,215.

Mr. Meghraj Sulokmal, a storekeeper in the Freeman Thomas Hospital has complained to the police that on Monday he gave his assistant Jagatsing Rangasing, a cheque for Rs 2,215 to cash. As Jagatsing did not return at 4-30 the complainant made enquiries and found him near the Bombay Bank. Jagatsing told him that the cheque had been stolen, or lost from his pocket and cashed by some one who had signed on the back as Govind Balu. Further enquiries are in progress.

FIRST AID AND NURSING BROTHERHOOD.

ANNUAL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The annual sports, prize distribution and social gathering of the First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood were held at the Aibless Baug on Sunday, in the presence of a large and representative gathering.

The programme of sports was interesting and amusing, and some of them were instructive, especially the First Aid demonstration and the different transportations of sick and injured. The torch-light feats, performed by the Officer, Mr. M. F. Mulla, attracted much attention.

After the various items of the programme had been gone through, the Honorary Secretary, Mr. D. N. Marker, read the annual report of the working of the institution. In the report it was stated that the Brotherhood continued to maintain its traditions and enlarged the sphere of its usefulness. The Hon. Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis had accepted to become an Honorary Patron. H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad, ad also become one of the Patrons. The services of the members of the Institution were largely requisitioned both by the Government and the public of Bombay, and they were freely and willingly given on each occasion to the entire satisfaction of those who required them. The Report dwelt on the need felt by the Brotherhood for easy and speedy means of communication and for modern equipment. Telephones and peons were required; suitable headquarters in a central locality with a motor ambulance and other requisites were needed. An appeal was therefore made to philanthrophic citizens to made provision for these. The work of the Ambulance Volunteers undertaken by the members of the Brotherhood at the commencement of the War was being done with the same zeal and interest now, that is, nearly thirty-two months after they had commenced it, as was evinced at the beginning, and to the satisfaction of the authorities concerned. The honorary services of the Institution have also been acknowledged in eulogistic terms by the authorities of the War Gifts Depot and other branches of the War Relief Work.

WORK OF COSMOPOLITAN DIVISION PRAISED.

After the report was read, the Chairman distributed the prizes and in the course of his remarks he said:—Naturally the first thing that comes to my mind in regard to the First Aid and Nursing Brotherhood is that it has started and financed the Cosmopolitan Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, which is the smartest and best turned out division that I have ever seen. The work that has been done by the Cosmopolitan Division under the able superintendence of Mr. Marker has been really excellent, and since the War started particularly I have had to call upon Mr. Marker at all sorts of time and place to turn out his men, and he has never as yet failed me. The Division is really in a first class condition and the men are very smart and as the Officer Commanding of that Division, I feel glad that such a Division is under my command.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair and partaking of refreshments and enjoying music, the gathering dispersed.

NATHDWARA PILGRIMAGE.

BOMBAY HINDUS' ENTERPRISE.

Thousands of Vaishnava piligrims go every year to visit the shrine of Nathdwara which not being a railway station, obliged pilgrims to get down at Mavli, from where they went on foot or by conveyance to Nathdwara. A great deal of difficulty and trouble had to be undergone, owing to the track being desolate. To remedy this some Hindu citizens of Bombay raised a fund in order to construct a metal road to the place of pilgrimage. The work of the road being finished a meeting of the subscribers to the fund was held at the Moolji Jetha Kapad Hall, Bombay under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji on the 29th April and the report of the fund was read to the meeting by the Secretary. The amount collected was Rs. 1,15,000.

The president referred to the great difficulties they had to meet with in undertaking the construction of the road which passes through several native states, and paid a tribute to the zeal with which Mr. Chaturbhuj Sivji carried out this difficult task. The president proposed that they should acknowledge Mr. Chaturbhuj's services by an inscription on the stone which was to be placed to commemorate the opening of this road.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Gopalji Valji and passed.

SASSOON MECHANIC'S INSTITUTE.

SATISFACTORY FINANCIAL POSITION.

The annual general meeting of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was held last night, Mr. C. M. Cursetji presiding.

The report, which was adopted, stated among other things that there were 180 quarterly members as against 170 of the year before the last. Altogether 14,543 books were issued to the members last year. The invested funds of the Society amount to Rs. 23,500, and the financial position on the whole is satisfactory. Good progress was made by the Institute on all sides.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST,

MR. SAMSON'S SUCCESSOR.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, when the Board's proposal to appoint Mr. A. K. Dadachanji, Assistant Land Manager, in place of Mr. D. J. Samson, on Rs. 650 rising to Rs. 800 in four years was circulated among the members for information.

STUDENTS AND POLITICS.

NEW DRASTIC REGULATIONS BY MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 8.

The "South of India Observer," of Ootacamund, publishes the following:—

The attention of the Government of Madras has at last been drawn to the attempts which have of late been made to bring students in schools and colleges under the influence of the political propaganda. The Governor-in-Council has expressed a strong opinion that in the interests both of educational advance and of the youths themselves, it is unwholesome and undesirable that students should be involved in such discussions and he has arrived at the conclusion that the time has come when action should be taken to deal with this tendency. Government believe that to this end parents and guardians of students in question can give valuable aid by using their influence against the practice of students taking part in political agitation, and it is hoped that they will realize the grave responsibility which lies on them in this respect.

It is necessary also, that the Educational Authorities should use their powers in the same direction. The disciplinary regulations of the Madras Educational Rules already contain certain directions on the subject. It has, however, been represented to Government that the directions in this chapter are insufficient to meet the present situation and that it is necessary to supplement them by further instructions. Government, therefore, have directed that no under-graduate student in any college and no pupil in any school shall be permitted to take part in public political discussion, to attend political meetings, to join any political association, or to take part in any movement with which, it is, in the opinion of the educational authorities, undesirable that persons still *in statu pupillari* shall be associated. Government have desired the heads of colleges and schools whether under public management or otherwise to enforce strictly these directions. In doing so they should have regard not merely to the declared purpose of the meeting, but also to the speakers who will address it.

ILL-TIMED FACETIOUSNESS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Last Thursday in your paper appeared reports of two cases, come for hearing in the Esplanade Police Court. Both these cases were rather interesting and their interest was enhanced by the quotations I give below as having come from the Defendant's Counsel and the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate respectively.

The one was the "Anantram Libel Case." Your report says that Mr. Wadia the defendant's Barrister stated in the course of his arguments that the drama in question was attended by "no respectable gentleman except Mr. Justice Macleod, Mr. P. C. Sethna and another gentleman—all the others being the usual frequenters of the Grant Road Theatres." Now I do not understand whether Mr. Wadia thought it to be a priviledged occasion to make such a sweeping remark about the members of the audience. Apart from the issues of this case, I ask Mr. Wadia whether he means that persons who have a liking for witnessing dramas are not respectable in his eyes or in the eyes of the Police Court Magistrates, or whether respectable theatre goers are confined to the Cinemas.

The other case related to the theft of certain cheques in the Home Rule League Office. Now, let me tell you frankly here that I, who was present in the Court while the case was going on noticed with some astonishment from the beginning the strange fashion in which the Magistrate, Mr. C. H. Setalvad, went on with it. The following remarks among others of his Worship are worthy to be noted.

(1) Relating to the accused:
"And in this way you are going to gain Home Rule?"

(2) Relating to the Home Rule League itself:
"After all the Home Rule League people had to go to the C.I.D."!

If the Magistrate had not given expression to the second remark one might take the first remark quite lightly. But it seems to me that he thought it to be one of India's greatest drawbacks in gaining Home Rule that she should have such boy-thieves. I respectfully ask the Magistrate whether there is no self-governing Country where young boys are given to the stealing profession and I am sure that he would reply in the affirmative. Consequently if the reply is bound to be affirmative what made the Magistrate put this question to this boy who was comparatively quite a raw thief?

The other statement on the face of it seems to be hysterical. What does Mr. Setalvad mean by expressing his astonishment at the Home Rule League people reporting a theft to the C. I. D.? Here I must mention that as far as I know the Home Rule League people did not report this matter to the C. I. D. at all. It was the Bank Accountant who could not help handing over the accused to the C. I. D. But, supposing for the sake of argument the Home Rule League people did report the matter to the C. I. D. is Mr. Setalvad of opinion that the C. I. D. is a priviledged department meant for shadowing the political meetings held under the auspices of the Home Rule League and that it is the eighth wonder that the Home Rule League should go and ask for their help? I here say emphatically that a Home Ruler has as much claim on the C. I. D. and for the matter of that on all the Government servants including the Magistrate as any other man has. They are fed by us and we have got every right to make them attend to their legitimate duties and criticise their actions which are in our opinion not justified.

From the two above-quoted incidents it seems to me that Magistrates and Counsels are persons priviledged to pass remarks as they like on certain questions in open Court, not taking into consideration the injury they inflict upon the minds of the public. Will you try Mr. Editor, to bring them round as usual?—Yours, etc.,

A HOME RULER.

Bombay, 7th May, 1917.

CALCUTTA TRIBUNAL.

EXEMPTIONS TO B. I. S. N. MEN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 7.

The Exemption Tribunal dealt to-day with one hundred and ten applications of which fourteen were withdrawn, four refused, and seven struck off. The first application considered by the Tribunal today was one from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. on behalf of 69 members of the B. I. S. N. Co. The application stated that the men were all employed in transport work on behalf of the Government, which was work of national importance. Most of the men, who were employed on shore, it was mentioned, were at present Volunteers. The request was only for partial exemption. The men, it was requested, should not be taken away from Calcutta and should be exempted from morning parades which were at their busiest time. The following orders were passed:—Exempted from general service up to 31st December, but liable to local service (special arrangements to be made for drills), 14 men; exempted from general service up to 31st December, but to perform general service training, 24 men; liable for local service only if arrangements can be made for drills, 12 men. Of the rest, five were already exempted, thirteen applications were withdrawn and one application struck off.

LAHORE EXEMPTION TRIBUNAL.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 8.

At the Lahore Exemption Tribunal which sat on Monday, the application of Mr. T. C. Butard, piano-tuner which was dealt with on Saturday was reconsidered, the applicant having produced a medical certificate as ordered by the Tribunal. After some discussion it was decided to reject Mr. Bustard's application for exemption from local service, and to forward the medical certificate to the Commanding Officer of Punjab Light Horse.

Mr. Brandon, Barrister-at-Law, who also appeared before the Tribunal on Saturday on behalf on his son was ordered to produce a medical certificate. Some more applications were dealt with.

APPLICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

The Exemption Tribunal sat again at the Commissioner's office on Tuesday and disposed of nine applications. Mr. G. Lumley, Agent Bank of Bengal was granted exemption from general service and temporary exemption from local service till the end of September.

Mr. Darling, Accountant of the same Bank was exempted from general service.

The applications of Messrs. C. W. Gotch of the Empire Cinema, A. Minch of Max Minch and Co., R. Muir Macallum (student), J. Ritchie and C. G. Ball of Ranken and Co., were rejected.

Mr. R. M. Watson of Walter Locke and Co., was exempted from general service till the end of July and Mr. L. E. Banfield of the same firm was granted total exemption.

Several applications by the Government departments were then taken up.

S. I, R. ASSISTANCE TO EMPLOYEES.

INVESTING IN WAR LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 8.

The agent of the South Indian Railway has issued a circular making known the assistance which the railway is willing to afford employees wishing to invest in the war loan. The railway will purchase for the employees out of money which the Madras bank will advance, war bonds the value of which will be recovered from the employees' salary in twenty-four instalments. The interest on money so advanced will be charged at 5 per cent. But as the circular points out the bonds will simultaneously be bearing interest.

MEETING IN TRIVANDRUM.

(Associated Press.)

TRIVANDRUM, May 8.

A large and representative meeting was held here yesterday with the Dewan as president to support the war loan. The Dewan described the present position of the Allies in the various theatres of war, explained the special arrangements the Durbar had made with the local branch of the Madras bank to afford all facilities to State officials, who may be disposed to subscribe to the War Loan and announced H. H. the Maharaja would subscribe Rs. 15 lakhs.

Mr. Fullerton the local agent of the Bank of Madras, explained the terms of the various loans, also the special concessions the bank offered to the public of Travancore, who apply for loans before the end of this year. The Dewan in closing the proceedings announced the total amount subscribed so far was nearly Rs. 16 lakhs. Meetings are being arranged in the mofussil tations of the State.

BRITISH MATRIMONIAL RECORDS.

HIGHEST MARRIAGE AND LOWEST BIRTH-RATE.

The annual report of the Registrar-General on Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales for 1915, issued in mail week is remarkable for the number of previous "records" which are broken. The marriage rate, says the "Daily Mail" was the highest on record; the birth rate the lowest on record; the death rate from typhoid fever was the lowest on record; that from influenza the highest since since 1900; and that from measles the highest since 1896. Again, the age rates of bachelors marrying spinsters marrying bachelors were both the highest on record. Finally, the increase of boy babies over girl babies from July, 1915, to June, 1916, was the highest on record for 50 years. The estimated infant mortality rate for 1916 is the lowest on record.

The marriage rate was 19.5 per 1,000, being 3.6 above the rate in 1914. The provisional figures for 1916, however, indicate that what has been described as the "boom" in marriages is passing; they suggest a return to the average experience in 1905-14. The birth rate was 22 per 1,000, which compares "very favourably" with the experience of other belligerent countries, but is 3.5 below the average for the preceding ten years.

MORE BOYS THAN GIRLS.

There were 360,885 marriages, an extraordinary number. The average age of bachelors marrying spinsters was 27.33 and of spinsters marrying bachelors, 25.47, these being, as stated above the highest recorded in each case. The number of births recorded was 814,614, of which 36,245 were illegitimate. Males numbered 415,205, females 399,409, the ratio being 1,040 to 1,000.

For the year from July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, that is for the first complete year during which the births registered have been fully affected by war conditions, the ratio is 1,047 males to 1,000 females. This figure is considerably—so far as males are concerned—above any recorded during the preceding 50 years and approximates to the European rate which has for many years been in excess of our own. A rise in mortality among the aged of both sexes has occurred. It is a feature which has appeared in the statistics of other belligerent countries and may be a reflex of the unusual stress and anxiety of the times.

NO TREATING WITH THE KAISER.

FRENCH DEMAND.

"The Senate . . . holds up to universal execration the authors of these misdeeds, for which justice demands punishment; it salutes reverently the victims, to whom the nation gives a solemn pledge and promise that they shall obtain full reparation from the enemy; it affirms, even more solemnly than before, the determination of France, supported by her splendid soldiers, and hand in hand with her Allies, to pursue the struggle forced upon her to the final crushing of German Imperialism and militarism, which have to answer for all the misery, ruin, and mourning heaped upon the world."

Commenting in the "Figaro" on this resolution in the French Senate passed in mail week, "Polybe" writes:—

"When the Imperial player who still governs Germany recognises by certain signs the approach of defeat he will doubtless think of some terrible and grandiose operatic denouement in which he will play well enough the role of Sardanapalus after having failed in that of Alexander or Caesar.

But the conscience of the noble parts of the human race demand something else It has for sometime anticipated a solemn declaration by the Entente Powers that they will not treat with William Hohenzollern. At first such a suggestion created astonishment, it was considered a revolutionary proposal. The Russian Empire it was said would never consent to this infraction of the law of monarchy by divine right Where is the Russian Empire? Europe has recognised the fact that the Hohenzollern is chief of the Germanic Empire. Does one treat with a common criminal?"

THE CHIEF MONSTER.

M. Galli says in the "Matin":—

"Chiefly guilty among these monsters of perfidy is the Kaiser. William the Second is chief of the band, and it is just and necessary that young Democratic Russia should denounce him in startling terms, which allow no excuses except extenuating circumstances. William the Second, who has torn up the most sacred engagements entered into by his Government, the murderer, incendiary, pillager, and torturer of disarmed populations and prisoners of war, until then always respected, must not remain unpunished. The war of liberation will pitilessly continue against the army and people, who preserve at their head a chief whose maintenance on the throne is a defiance of international law and of the universal conscience."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET,

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 8.

Coal shares were again the principal feature of the market to-day and a fair number of transacions were put through. Jute mill shares were neglected. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 15-4; Bhalgora 40-8; Bhulanbararee 40-8; Bokaro and Ramgurh 12-8; Borrea (ord) 17-8; Equitable (ord) 45-10; Gopalichuck 9-6, 9-8, 9-12, 10. Huntodih 17-8; Jumoni 8-8, 9 s.l.; Kuardi 14-4; Lakurka 41-8; New Tetturya 13, 13-4 c.d.; Ondal (ord) 15; Parasea 4-2, 4-4; Pench Valley 295; Phularitand 6-8, 6-12; Samla Kendra 17-8; Satpukuria 9-8, 9-12, 10; Singarpur 11, 11-4; Standard 42-12, 43-4, 43-8 s.l.

Jute:—Bargore (ord) 86, 86-8, 87; Belvedere (ord) 307, 308, 310; Clive (ord) 113, 112-12; Howrah (pref) 103, 104; Kanknarrah (ord) 370; Standard (pref) 100.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam (ord) 40, 40-4 p.; Allahabad Bank (ord) 310.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 60-6 to Rs. 66-12 and small lots were done at Rs. 67 to Rs. 67-4.

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Mr. D. Govindarao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil Bellary, writes on 23—1—16. "My Annual Life Reading has come out fairly correct."
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Chodavaram, Vizagapatam District.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, May 9, 1917.

INDIA'S CLAIM TO BE HEARD.

The historic session of the Imperial War Conference is over. As marking an important stage in the constitutional evolution of the British Empire, the Conference may be regarded as having been an unqualified success. As his Majesty said in replying to the address presented by the Empire's representatives:

> "Your deliberations will be of a lasting advantage, not only in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion, but they ensure that we have prepared for the peace tasks of organisation of the resources of the Empire with a view to rendering it self-sustaining and strengthening the ties knitting all parts of the Dominions."

There can be no question that the Conference represented, in the words of the King, "a giant stride on the road of progress of Imperial development." Most important among the new precedents set by the Conference, was undoubtedly the representation, we use the word in its formal sense, accorded to India. The fact that for the first time the representatives of India as such, were admitted into the inner Councils of the Empire will be recognised, from the constitutional point of view, as of great value and importance. In fact, largely no doubt from the sheer uniqueness of the event, the presence of the representatives from India appears to have made a distinct stir in political circles in England, and certainly the cordiality of the reception accorded to them left nothing to be desired. The representatives on their part made numerous public speeches, and if some of their latest utterances savoured rather of staleness, it must be remembered that the theme had been overworked by the exigencies of the social-cum-political hospitality which London always extends to such visitors. The three representatives from India, however, were not sent to England merely for purposes of making after-dinner or after-luncheon speeches,—which according to the unwritten etiquette that governs such matters, must not stray too far from the level of pleasant platitudes. They were sent to represent India,—first, in respect of her attitude to the war, which is sufficiently known; and second, regarding the views and aspirations of her people in respect of the impending reconstruction of the British Empire. Now that the Imperial War Conference is over, and the Indian representatives have said their say,—at no inconsiderable length,—it is necessary to consider how they have acquitted themselves of their task.

Before we proceed to examine what has been said in the name of India, it is essential to make one or two points clear regarding the status of those who have said it. The description of the Maharaja of Bikanir, Sir S. P. Sinha and Sir James Meston, as "Indian representatives" is, of course, essentially a courtesy title, and has been accepted and used, by ourselves among others, more for the sake of convenience than accuracy. These three gentlemen were not "representatives" from India, it need hardly be said, in the same sense, for instance, in which Sir Robert Borden was the "representative" of Canada. That goes without saying. In that sense, of course, Mr. Austen Chamberlain himself, as whose "assistants" the others were sent out, had a less "representative" character, constitutionally, than his colleagues on the Conference who came from the Self-Governing Dominions. But the point is that the three gentlemen from India cannot be described as "representatives" even in the sense in which the elected members of the Viceroy's Council, for instance, *are* representatives. It was open to the Government of India to allow India to elect her representatives, but they chose otherwise. There was no valid reason, of course, why the elective principle, which is the very soul of British constitutionalism, should not have been applied to the representation of India at the Imperial War Conference. Even in the case of securing a representative of the Ruling Princes of India it would have been more appropriate, as it was entirely possible, to let them elect their own spokesman. And it was naturally more patently necessary and desirable to follow the same principle in regard to British India. The Government of India, however, plumped for nomination pure and simple. The fact that those on whom their choice fell are in many ways estimable and able individuals, does not alter for the essential limitation of their status as representatives. They represent the Government of India, as Sir S. P. Sinha correctly declared, speaking for himself, before leaving this country. It is hardly necessary to labour the point that that *role* does not necessarily embrace the representation of Indian public opinion in any authentic sense. Not only that, but there is a sufficient margin of incompatibility involved in the respective view-points of the Government of India and the people of India on a number of outstanding questions of first importance, to exclude the practicability of the same individual or individuals simultaneously representing both interests. And the result of this element of distinction is to be detected in the public utterances of the three "representatives" sent out from India. In so far as the Maharaja of Bikanir, Sir S. P. Sinha and Sir James Meston re-affirmed the staunch loyalty of India to the British Crown, and her firm resolve to work out her destiny within the scheme of the British Empire, they were on sure as well as familiar ground. While we think it was all to the good that they laid full emphasis on this aspect of the British connection, something more was called for on the part of these representatives in the way of giving expression to the deeper hopes and expectations which animate the Indian people to-day. Can it be honestly said that this was done? Did the "representatives" sent out by the Government of India help the British public to realize, in any degree, what is the universal conscious sentiment of the people of this country,—viz., that they want self-government under the aegis of the British Crown, not a mere pious declaration that self-government is the "ultimate goal," and that when the reorganisation of the Empire is effected at the end of the war, their claims and contentions in that behalf shall not be shelved or ignored? The fact is that the Maharaja of Bikanir and his two colleagues have not spoken out on that vital point, as they would have done and would have been compelled to do had they been properly accredited representatives of the people of this country. If the Imperial Conference has been left in any doubt, as we must presume to be the case, that India is not going to be content, or contented, any longer with a system of government which is an anachronism, and asks for "a safe and reasonable advance towards self-Government within the British Empire,"—in Sir William Wedderburn's excessively moderate phrase,—then its deliberations cannot be regarded as having been, from the Indian point of view, as successful or as complete as they might have been.

Such being the facts of the position, it is necessary to sound a note of warning. It may be that for lack of adequate representation of the real Indian point of view, both the Imperial Conference and the British public have formed impressions as to the needs and the feelings of India that are incomplete and therefore untrue. No action should be attempted towards settling the fate of India on the basis of the utterances of the three representatives sent by the Government of India to the Conference, much less so on the basis of the illiberal views expressed by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Chelmsford. It is necessary to emphasize, in view of the momentous issues at stake, that India has not been represented at the Imperial War Conference. The British public will have an opportunity of knowing the real Indian point of view, and judging for itself, from the deputations which the Indian National Congress and the Moslem League are sending to England. Until those deputations have been heard, any attempts at securing "a declaration of policy" on India from the British Government, as is suggested with consummate ingenuity by "The Times," would be both premature and mischievous. Mr. Lloyd George's Government has no mandate to declare a policy for India, and it has not even the claim that Mr. Asquith's Government possessed to represent all parties in the State. It is essentially a war ministry and the councils of its cabinet are overweighted by the views of the very persons whose pretensions to understand and guide Indian policy are regarded in this country not merely with misgiving but with abhorrence. India could not accept any declaration of policy from such a source. It would be based on a view of her claims which is completely out of date and would anticipate the statement of those claims by those who are directly accredited to represent them before the British public.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

The Conference on emigration is to meet in London during the course of the next few days. It will consider some of the thorniest problems regarding the vexed question of Indian emigration to the Colonies—problems which have, in the immediate past, evoked bitterest controversy. In order that these problems may be solved in a satisfactory and statesmanlike manner, it is essential that the Indian representation on the Conference should be as full and as well-accredited as possible. That, however, is not to be. The composition of the Indian representation that Reuter announced the other day cannot be regarded as satisfatory. For one thing, the gentlemen selected are to represent the India Office and not India: not that the India Office will not desire to safeguard the interests of India. The danger is that the India Office may be tempted to accept a compromise over a matter in regard to which no section of Indian opinion will for a moment agree to compromise. For the rest, though Sir S. P. Sinha is one of these representatives, it is extremely regrettable that the so-called expert selected to place before the Conference the point of view of the Indian emigrant should be Mr. Marjoribanks, whose recent report on labour conditions in Ceylon has revealed him as the last person whom Indian opinion can accept as a spokesman on behalf of the classes concerned. The Conference will thus meet and consider the problems brought before it without the point of view of just those classes of persons,—the Indian emigrants,—who are most intimately affected being represented by adequately qualified persons like Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Polak or Mr. Andrews.

This initial failure to recognise what should have been an all important consideration is not calculated to create in this country any feeling of confidence in the deliberations of the Conference. Nevertheless we trust, in view of the record of the Imperial War Conference in effecting a common understanding respecting the problems that engaged it, especially the cordiality of the Dominions' representatives towards the Indian representatives, that the recommendations of the Conference will be such as to be acceptable to India or that, at any rate, the Government of India as well as the Imperial Government will see that they are not carried into effect without being subjected to public examination and criticism in this country. Any attempt to commit India to a course of action, the merits of which it has not had full opportunity of discussing, will be most unfortunate and would give rise to a legitimate feeling of discontent which it should be the first aim of the authorities to prevent at a juncture like this. For there is plenty of reason to apprehend that, in spite of many welcome indications of a spirit of better understanding and appreciation of India in the Colonies, some of the forces of prejudice and capitalistic interest may yet be strong enough to prevent an honourable solution of the emigration problem. The Indian representatives in the Imperial War Conference, as Reuter informed us the other day, presented a memorandum on the position of Indians in Self-Governing Dominions, advocating the principle of reciprocity of treatment which the Conference has recommended to the favourable consideration of the Governments concerned. It is to be hoped that the scheme does not fall short of recognising fully the claims of Indians to enjoy equal rights, equal privileges and equal responsibilities, with the former. We showed last week that thre is still a section in South Africa who seem determined to prevent Indians from exercising the functions of equal citizenship.

It is instructive in this connection to note the trend of certain discussions now going on in Australia regarding the question of Indian emigration. There are considerable portions of that island-continent which are still unexploited, and it is being considered whether in the interests of its economic development it may not be necessary to permit Indian emigrants into these unexploited parts. But even at such a time as this, the main consideration in this matter still appears to be the exploitation of Indian labour for the benefit of the white Colonists and under conditions that cannot but be derogatory to the self-respect of this country. Mr. C. Brunsdon Fletcher, an Australian journalist, has just published a book entitled "The New Pacific-British Policy and German Aims." From this book it appears that though the trend of opinion in Australia is still overwhelmingly against Indian emigration, in the event of white emigration being insufficient, Indian settlers would be permitted, but reluctantly and under the most humiliating conditions. Sir Thomas McIlwraith of Queensland, for instance, would only agree to allow Indians in North Queensland under the identure system for a certain term of years, and "would not countenance the final settlement of Indians in Queensland." Neither views such as this nor the lingering prejudices in South Africa need necessarily be taken as representing the considered attitude of the Governments of the Colonies concerned or the people as a whole, but they contain enough evidence to make it more urgent than ever that any scheme of reciprocity that is finally adopted must be based on a full recognition of the rights as well as the responsibilities that India will share equally with the Colonies.

Notes of the Day.

German Constitutionalism!

Finesse was never a strong point with the task-masters of Germany and the farcial exhibition of make-believe constitutionalism to which the Reichstag has been treated appears to have been more clumsily contrived than ever. It is not in the least surprising to learn that no radical change in the Constitution was adopted, and that the Radical and Socialist circles continue to feel thoroughly disgusted. What prospect there is of the Liberal groups ever securing the power for the Reichstag, for which they appear to be clamouring, to dismiss the Chancellor, may be gathered from the War Minister's declaration, in which the Conservatives supported him, that a huge army would be necessary after the war to protect the Throne! It may be however that the contingency will not arise!

Germany and China.

The "Duesseldorfer General-Anzeiger," according to Reuter, has endeavoured to minimise the entry of China into the war. That, however, must be small consolation to such among the Germans as know the magnitude of the present and prospective German loss in that region. This will be best shown by a few figures. Of the 26 railway or other loans contracted since 1894, by or on account of successive Chinese Governments, German banks or investors are concerned conjointly with those of the Entente countries in six, and with Austria-Hungary in one. Interest on the German portions of all these debts is now suspended till after the war, and even then it may possibly be held in pledge for German indemnities in respect of damages suffered by China in submarine blockade. This, with the German ships in Chinese ports, constitute only a very small part of the German loss. As the "Economist" has pointed out:

> The Shantung Railway, with its capital of £2,700,000, running from Tsingtao in the Kiao-Chao Protectorate, to Tsinan-fu, the capital of Shantung, is a German enterprise; it has a branch to the mining districts, which are being exploited by a German company; and new lines, representing a capital of £3,500,000, are under construction connecting it with Tientsin-Pukow Railway, also mainly a German enterprise. All these lines will now pass out of German control, probably for ever. The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, with its six branches in Chinese commercial centres and a capital of about £1,000,000, will presumably be wound up. In 1913 Germany stood fourth on the list of foreign countries doing business in China, with 273 firms and 3,013 residents.

In foreign commerce, again, though German trade ranked low, it was growing fast. As our contemporary puts it:

> The value of Chinese imports into Germany had risen in the four years 1910-13, according to the German official figures, from £4,730,000 to £6,525,000; that of German exports to China from £3 325,000 to £5,145,000. In that time the German exports of indigo and of aniline dyes had nearly tripled (an unfortunate increase for Chinese textile art); so, roughly, had those of steel and iron and of cotton goods. There was a heavily subsidised German line of mail steamers to China, with four lines more or less regular of freighters, and a number of steam services between Chinese ports and on inland waters were in German hands. German merchants lived in concessions of their own at Shanghai Hankow, and Tientsin, and in "international" concessions, with other foreign residents, in various other Treaty ports.

America, Japan—and India.

How much commercial capital America and Japan have made out of the war, as far as India is concerned, is further shown by the returns of India's foreign trade for 1916-17. We may take one or two items: The imports of glass and glassware from Japan amounted to nearly Rs. 90 lakhs in the past year compared with less than Rs. 20 lakhs in 1914-15, and of hardware, exclusive of cutlery, to Rs. 50 lakhs as against about Rs. 5 lakhs. In the same period imports of Japanese beer rose from Rs. 1 lakh to nearly Rs. 11½ lakhs, of sugar from Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 41 lakhs, of coloured or dyed cotton cloth from Rs. 1½ lakh to 65¾ lakhs, and of hosiery from Rs. 66½ lakhs to 127 laks. It is the same story as regards the American trade. While in 1914-15 the receipts of tinned plates from the United States, for example, were valued at only Rs. 1½ lakhs, their value rose to as much as Rs. 59½ lakhs in 1916-17, while the imports of wrought tubes and fittings rose in value from Rs. 2¾ lakhs to Rs. 46¼ lakhs. The motor trade especially exhibits a most remarkable advance made by America. Thus, while in 1914-15 the number of cars imported was 510 and their value Rs. 11 lakhs, in 1916-17 the number rose to 4,169 and the value of the cars to cover Rs. 122 lakhs.

Of Political Leaders.

The work done by the Association for the Advancement of Scientific and Industrial Education of Indians, Bengal, has been as solid and important as it has been unostentatious. Out of the many students whom it has been able to send out annually to foreign countries for some years past for industrial and scientific education, as many as one hundred and fifty-six have so far returned after fnishing their training; and of these more than a hundred and forty have been employed both by Government and the States. The work that the Association has been doing cannot be too highly praised and the appeal for financial support made on its behalf should receive a warm and generous response. In making that appeal, however, Mr. Justice Chaudhari did less than justice to those whom he called "political leaders." Though these leaders, he said, might boast of great achievements, he did not believe in political development apart from economic, scientific and educational development. Surely, Mr. Justice Chaudhuri, who was himself by way of being a minor political leader in Bengal until his elevation to the Bench, might have found some less unoriginal argument with which to commend his excellent gospel to public notice?

Business Training.

Those entrusted with the working of the newly-started Mysore University appear to have brought commendable zeal and earnestness to bear on their task. They are not content merely to see the University a replica of existing Indian Universities embodying their defects as well as their merits, but are determined to make new and necessary departure from the prevailing order. A notable instance of this spirit of self-reliant progress is afforded by the character of the course of studies proposed for the degree of engineering. In this respect the Committee of the Mysore University appointed to prepare a scheme has, following the example of some of the modern Universities in the West, recognised that an engineer is essentially a businessman and any syllabus that does not accordingly include a business course must necessarily be defective. The existing Indian colleges, it is stated, have failed to recognize this and a large part of the failure of these institutions is attributed to this omission.

ALLIES' STAND ON HINDENBURG LINE.

WAVES OF GERMAN ASSAULT REPELLED.

ENEMY'S SANGUINARY LOSSES.

BRITISH STAND SOUTH OF SOUCHEZ

WAVES OF ENEMY ASSAULT BROKEN UP.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES NEAR BULLECOURT.

SEVEN HOSTILE AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., May 8.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night says:—The enemy with considerable forces this afternoon launched a third counter-attack against our new positions southward of the Souchez river.

The first wave reached the slope fronting our trenches, where it was destroyed by rifle and machine-gun fire. The enemy's supporting waves were caught by our artillery barrage and broken up. No German reached our trenches.

A strong body of the enemy was caught in the open in the vicinity of Bullecourt by our artillery and machine-guns and suffered heavy casualties.

Six German aeroplanes were brought down on Sunday and another driven down. Three of ours are missing.

BRITISH GRIP ON HINDENBURG LINE.

PROGRESS TOWARDS BULLECOURT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., May 8.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon reports:—We improved our position in the course of a sharp fighting this morning on the Hindenburg line eastward of Bullecourt and made progress in the direction of the village, taking prisoners.

We drove off a night bomb attack southward of Oppy.

HEAVY GERMAN CASUALTIES.

HINDENBURG FORCED TO UTILISE EVERY AVAILABLE MAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., May 8.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—Reports from Champagne show that Hindenburg has been forced to utilise every available man in the trenches in Champagne and Artois. Two-third of the German Army is now in France, namely 143 divisions. Hindenburg's reserve was 44 divisions, approximately 450,000 men. Already 33 reserve divisions have been engaged, half of which have been withdrawn to reform on account of their losses.

The German casualties in France in April amounted to 200,000.

GERMAN FORCES ON WESTERN FRONT.

NEARLY HALF OPPOSED TO BRITISH,

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., May 8.

A telegram from Paris says that nearly half the German forces on the Western front are opposed to the British though the latter's line is one-third the length of the French line.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., May 8.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—Near Lens and Arras artillery firing increased to great violence in the evening. The battle is spreading further eastwards past Bullecourt.

GERMAN RAIDS BEATEN OFF.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY BETWEEN FRESNOY AND LOOS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., May 9.

A British communiqué says the German artillery was active particularly between Fresnoy and Loos.

We made a successful night raid on Neuve Chapelle and Fauquissart.

An enemy raid north-east of Armentieres was driven off after a hand-to-hand fight.

Another raid Southward of Armentieres was repulsed.

BILL TO PENALISE WASTAGE OF FOOD

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., May 8.

In the House of Commons Capt. C. Bathurst stated that an order was being issued penalising wastage of food.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE ON AISNE FRONT.

ENEMY'S VIOLENT COUNTER-ATTACKS.

VICTORIOUS FRENCH STAND.

GERMANS' HEAVY LOSSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., May 8.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—Last night was marked by fresh German reactions in the region north-east of Soissons and on the Chemin-des-Dames, where we have identified four new divisions since yesterday.

Very violent counter-attacks, preceded by intense bombardment, were launched against our positions on the Froidmont Farm-Cerny-Hurtebise front and on the heights of Craonne and Vauclerc.

The desperate fighting ended in favour of our troops, who victoriously resisted the most furious assaults and maintained their positions everywhere. The German masses were mown down by our artillery and machine-guns and sustained considerable losses.

29,000 PRISONERS SINCE APRIL 16.

During these engagements we increased the number of our prisoners to over 8,200, making a total of 29,000 since April 16th.

FURIOUS FIGHTING ON CALIFORNIA PLATEAU.

GERMANS' VERY HEAVY LOSSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 8.

Last night's French communiqué said:—During the day the enemy did not renew his attempts north of Laffaux Mill and against Chemin-des-Dames.

The artillery duel continued furiously in the direction of Hurtebise and in the Craonne sector, where our troops consolidated the positions on the California plateau.

According to statements of prisoners taken in this part of the front, four fresh regiments participating in fruitless attacks yesterday evening against this plateau suffered very heavy losses.

North-west of Rheims we appreciably extended our positions south of Sapigneul, taking 100 prisoners, including two officers.

ALLIED SUCCESS IN MACEDONIA.

VENEZELISTS BEHAVE BRILLIANTLY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., May 8.

A French Macedonian communiqué says:—In the region of Ljumnica an attack by French and Venezelist contingents enabled us to occupy the advanced enemy positions on a front of five kilometres. A Bulgarian counter-attack was repulsed by the Venezelists, who took prisoners. In both actions the Venezelists behaved brilliantly.

9 REGIMENTS OF ENGINEERS.

FOR DUTY IN FRANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
WASHINGTON, May 8.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., May 8.

Nine regiments of engineers have been ordered to be raised for duty on communications in France as soon as possible. These are additional to forces contemplated in the Government's army plans.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S FORCE.

180,000 MEN FOR SERVICE IN FRANCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
NEW YORK, May 8.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., May 8.

A force of 180,000 men has already been recruited by Mr. Roosevelt for service in France. It consists largely of substantial business and professional men between the ages of 25 and 50, and is self-supporting.

It includes Mr. Stimson, formerly the Secretary of War.

REFORM OF GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

DEBATE PROBABLY ALL STAGE-MANAGED.

TO SILENCE WORKERS AND IMPRESS PETROGRAD.

RADICALS AND SOCIALISTS STILL DISSATISFIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., May 8.

Telegrams from Berlin confirm that no radical change in the Constitution has been adopted. The Radical and Socialist newspapers continue to urge that the Reichstag should have power to dismiss the Chancellor.

There is a disposition in England to believe, however, that the Constitution debate in the Reichstag and possibly even the comment on it has been largely officially stage-managed, the object being by giving a little and talking a lot to keep the workers quiet and impress Petrograd.

CHRISTIANSAND NICKEL REFINING WORKS.

BURNED DOWN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
CHRISTIANIA, May 7.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., May 8.

The nickel refining works at Christiansand, regarding which there has recently been considerable discussion owing to the fact that the whole of its output has been going to Germany, has been burned down.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

RESOLUTION FULLY APPROVED BY IMPERIAL WAR CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., May 8.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Hewins asked whether the question of Preference was taken from the hands of the Imperial War Conference by the Imperial War Cabinet.

Mr. Long replied:—The impression that the Conference was not wholly satisfied with the treatment of the question would be wholly incorrect. The resolution was debated in the Imperial War Cabinet and the Dominions representatives accorded it their hearty support. It was moved in the Conference by the Prime Minister of New Zealand and carried unanimously. The members of the Conference desired it to be recorded that the reason why they did not speak at length on the resolution was that the question had already been fully debated in the War Cabinet.

Mr. Long added:—Any suggestion that the Imperial War Cabinet could take the matter from the hands of the Conference would show an imperfect appreciation of the powers of the Conference and be warmly resented by the Dominions.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

MR. HUGHES ASSURED OF MAJORITY IN BOTH HOUSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
MELBOURNE, May 7.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., May 8.

Although the elections returns are incomplete, it seems certain that Mr. Hughes will have a majority in both the Houses. Generally the majorities in the Labour strongholds have been greatly reduced and several prominent Labour candidates have been defeated.

Mr. Hughes was returned for Bendigo by a majority of 3,600. Mr. Cook, formerly leader of the Liberal Party and now member of the Hughes Ministry, in a speech in Sydney declared that the nation had risen grandly and had hung true to its traditions.

REFERENDUM ON ABOLITION OF QUEENSLAND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
BRISBANE, May 7.
Recd. 7-20 a.m., May 8.

The latest figures of referendum on the question of the abolition of the Queensland Legislative Council are:—For, 115,367; against, 157,194.

FIGHTING IN VOLHYNIA.

ENEMY ATTACK NEAR VLADIMIR-VOLYNSK.

DRIVEN BACK BY RUSSIAN FIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 8.

A Russian communiqué says:—Near Vladimir-Volynsk, south of Zubilnow, after an intense fire by mines and bomb-throwers a company of the enemy attacked, but was driven back by artillery and rifle fire.

On the Kabaravce-Zboruff front there was an intense bombardment.

A German aeroplane was brought down near Guragumore.

AIR RAID IN NORTHEAST LONDON.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 7.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., May 8.

The air raid in north-east London took place at half past twelve in the morning in bright moon-light. All the bombs fell in one borough, three close together, one of which wrecked a bathroom. Others did little damage.

The casualties were due to the last bomb, which exploded in the top flat of a block of flats, killing a man and seriously injuring his wife and shattering a water tank, which flooded the lower floors.

NEW NAVAL WAR STAFF.

LINES OF CONSTITUTION SETTLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., May 9.

The main lines of constitution of the new naval war staff are virtually settled. It is understood that Sir John Jellicoe as Chief of the Staff will be freed from all administrative detail in order to give undivided attention to questions of policy and strategy, assisted by the Director of Operations and the Director of Intelligence.

Organisers who have made their mark outside the service as well as inside will be called in.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

BRITISH DELEGATES SATISFIED WITH RESULTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, May 8.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., May 9.

Mr. Lloyd George, Sir John Jellicoe and Sir William Robertson have returned to London. It is understood that they are completely statisfied with resut of the Paris conferences, which were devoted almost exclusively to military and naval matters, and measures adopted to secure both unity of action and unity of aim.

MOSLEM LEAGUE DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

MAIN DEPUTATION TO PROCEED LATER

(From a Correspondent.)
LUCKNOW, May 8.

As at present settled by the Council of the All-India Moslem League, the following gentlemen will constitute the pioneer deputation to England:—The Hon. Raja Saheb of Mahmoodabad, the Hon. Mr. Mazharul Haque, Bat-at-Law, and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law. It is to be noted that the main deputation which will represent every province will be organised later on.

NAWAB OF RAMPUR'S OFFER.

OF HIS HOUSES FOF WOUNDED AND CONVALESCENT TROOPS.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, May 8.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur has offered to the Commander-in-Chief the use of his houses at Bareilly for the wounded and convelescent Indian troops and his houses in Naini Tal for the wounded and convalescent British officers. The latter offer has been accepted and the houses have now been fully furnished at the expense of the darbar so as to accommodate about 36 officers.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE IN CALCUTTA.

TWO JEWELLERS SHOT DEAD.

TWO OTHERS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

DACOITS DISAPPEAR IN TAXI WITH LOOT.

NOTHER MURDER REVEALED LATER.

NO ARRESTS MADE YET.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, May 8.

What is regarded as an anarchist outrage was committed at midnight yesterday in a shop in the vicinity of Armenian Street, belonging to a Shroff, named Mohan Lall Jeta Bhai, with the result that two of the owner's sons were shot dead, a clerk stabbed, and a fourth person badly wounded.

It appears three youths entered the shop and on the pretension of transacting business asked for inspection of some ornaments. Suddenly three other men entered the shop and fired a revolver, giving a signal to collect all the jewellery. An attempt was made by the two sons of Mohan Lall to communicate with the police through the telephone, when the dacoits shot them dead. In the scuffle which followed, a clerk received a serious stab in the arm and a lad was shot. A vigorous police enquiry is proceeding. No arrests have been made till early this morning. It is believed that property worth ten to fifteen thousand was taken away.

FULLER DETAILS.
LATER.

The vicinity of Armenian Street last night was the scene of wild excitement when it became known that an anarchist outrage had been committed in the shop of a *Poddar* (Shroff) named Mohan Lall Jeta Bhai at No. 36 of that street, with the result that two of the owner's sons were shot dead, a clerk stabbed and a fourth person shot. It transpires that about 8 p.m., a woman named Chota Mulka Jan of Natoon Bazar, accompanied by another woman and Mohamed Sala, went to the shop of Mohan Lall, being old customers, to arrange about some jewellery. The woman Mulka Jan, was explaining to the shopkeepers that her nose ring was too leavy and asking if they could not give her a lighter one, when three persons wearing shirts and *dhoties* walked in together and asked to see some valuable gold neck-chains. The two sons of the owner, Magan Lall and Tree Kunjee, divided their attention between their women customers and the three new comers. The clerk Kunjee was writing up some entries in his Khatta book and the boy Tuki, who is employed there, was seated on the floor doing some mirror repairs. The newcomers were shewn some gold ornaments. They were apparently not satisfied and asked to be shewn some more. This was readily done and quite a large number of ornaments were placed on the big jewel case.

THREE NEW COMERS.

Suddenly, three others entered and fired from revolvers into the ceiling of the shop. This was the signal and all the six began to collect the ornaments on the jewel case. In the confusion that followed Magan Lall appears to have got hold of the telephone in the shop to ring up for the police. One of the dacoits seeing what he was doing shot him through the heart at point blank range and the man dropped dead, still holding the handle of the telephone. On this the other brother, Tree Kunjee, rushed at his brother's assailant and he was also shot through the heart, succumbing shortly after. Several more shots were fired and the lad Tuki was shot in the ankle of one foot, while the clerk Kunjee received a severe stab in the arm, which tore away the flesh from the bone. The two women and the man in the shop crouched in a corner immediately the first shots were fired and fortunately escaped unhurt.

DACOITS DISAPPEAR IN A TAXI.

The dacoits then carrying away as much loot as they could ran about ten yards towards the east of the street and turning into a dark gully on the left got into Cotton Street, where it is said, a taxi-cab was awaiting them. They then drove off in an easterly direction and disappeared.

ARRIVAL OF POLICE.

Information of the outrage was subsequently telephoned to the Commissioner of Police and all the police stations. The first to arrive on the scene was the armoured car in charge of Sergeant Norton and three other European Sergeants. The Sergeants picked up all the four men and took them to the Medical College Hospital. On arrival both the brothers were found to be dead. The other two men, who were still alive at a late hour, were removed to the operating room, where their wounds were immediately attended to.

NO TRACE OF PERPETRATORS FOUND YET.

The locality where the outrage took place lies to the north of the Armenian Church. The street is about fifteen feet wide and on both sides there are rows of goldsmiths who hail from the Bombay Presidency. The deceased are also Bombay men. The street is one of the most crowded thoroughfares in Burra Bazar and it is only after 10 p.m. that the traffic diminishes. The Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Commissioner of the town and suburbs and the special branch of the C.I.D., with the officers of the local thana, all visited the scene of the outrage. The police stated that the exact value of the ornaments looted was not known, but it was believed to be between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000. At about 10-45 p.m., the two women, who had been in the shop at the time of the outrage and who got away in the confusion that followed, were brought from their homes and their statements were fully recorded by the police. Up to a late hour no trace of the perpetrators of the outrage had been found.

ANOTHER CRIME REVEALED.

Besides the armed dacoity at Burra Bazar there was another anarchical outrage in Calcutta last night. Early this morning the dead body of a young Bengalee was found on the strand near the City Flour Mill. The man was shot dead early this morning. A gateman of the Port Trust Railway, who stays close by, says three persons came in a motor car, which stopped on the spot, after which shots were fired and the car disappeared. The identity of the dead body has not yet been established, but it is believed that this murder is a sequel to last night's crime in Burra Bazar.

WAR LOAN RACE.

BOMBAY OVER 7 CRORE FENCE.

ALL-INDIA EFFORT EXCEEDS 18 CRORES,

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Loan Applications up to 7 p.m. on 8th May. Total Rs. 18,48,88,725.

	Rs.
Bombay ...	..6,91,92,600*
Bengal ..	..5,73,12,700
Madras ..	.. 91,76,100
United Provinces	..1,32,80,600
Punjab ..	..1,39,22,100
Burma ..	.. 68,31,800
Bihar and Orissa	.. 23,15,000
Central Provinces	.. 30,80,300
Assam ..	.. 3,88,700
Minor Administrations.	53,68,800
Total Rs.	..18,08,68,700†

*Exclusive of Rs. 16,95,475 through Post Office till 5th May.

†Exclusive of Rs. 40,20,625 through Post Office till 18th April.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	on 8-5-17 Rs.	Total up to date. Rs.
War Loan	6,500-0	1,44,000-0
War Bonds ..	4,400-0	4,72,850-0
Cash Certificates ..	20,328-4	6,69,650-4
Total ..	31,228-4	12,86,500-4

HELP FROM TRAVANCORE STATE.

16 LAKHS SUBSCRIBED.

(From our Correspondent.)
TRIVANDRUM, May 8.

Last evening there was a large and representative meeting held in the Victoria Jubilee Town Hall for popularising the Indian War Loan. Dewan Bahadur, M. Krishnan Nair, Dewan, presided. The Dewan in explaining the terms of the loan, observed that people could not think of a better or safer investment of their money than by investing it in any of the various forms of the War Loan, which would yield a very reasonable interest. He advised the people to invest their money under such a strong security rather than go in for exorbitant interest with little security for the principal. He also dealt with the arrangements the Darbar has made with the Bank of Madras, by which facilities are afforded to officers in State service to make monthly instalments towards the loan. He then announced fifteen lakhs from his Highness the Maharaja, and Rs. 25,000 as his own contribution. He also said he had received offers from others amounting to nearly Rs. 40,000.

The first resolution was then moved, that the citizens of Trivandrum, the headquarters of Travancore reaffirm their offer of all their resources in defence of the British Empire. The resolution being passed amidst acclamation, a committee was appointed to carry out the object of the resolution.

The Dewan in bringing the proceedings to a close, announced that the total of loan subscribed for was nearly sixteen lakhs.

Meetings are being arranged in the mofussil stations of the State.

AMERICA ACCEPTS THE CHALLENGE.

TEXT OF DR. WILSON'S MEMORABLE SPEECH.

PARTNERSHIP OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONS.

A FIGHT FOR RIGHTS OF NATIONS.

PROVISION FOR 500,000 MEN

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF U. S. CONGRESS.

The following is the full text of President Wilson's memorable address to the extraordinary session of the U. S. Congress held on 2nd April, in which the President asked the Congress to declare that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany:—

I called Congress in Extraordinary Session, because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right constitutionally nor permissible I should assume the responsibility of making. On February 3 last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after February 1 it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, or the western coasts of Europe, or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given us that passenger boats should not be sunk, and due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might sc destroy when no resistance was offe or escape attempted and care would be taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions then were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed.

The new policy swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, character, cargo, cargo destination, or errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning, without thought of help or mercy for those on board vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships, ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with a safe-conduct through the prescribed areas by the German Government itself, and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, were sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion. The principle of international law had its origin in an attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had the right of dominion, where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results indeed, after all has been accomplished, always with a clear view at least of what the heart and conscience of mankind desired. This minimum the German Government swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity, and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea, except those which it is impossible to employ, as it is employing them, without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or respect for the understandings supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

POLICY OF WANTON MURDER.

I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as it is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatant men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German warfare against commerce is warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, and American lives taken in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the water in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with the moderation of counsel and temperateness of judgment befitting our character and motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only a vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion. When I addressed Congress on February 26 last I thought it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence, but armed neutrality now appears impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, which are visible craft, when given chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances of grim necessity indeed, to endeavour to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight if dealt with at all.

The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has prescribed even in defence of rights which no modern publicist ever before questioned. An intimation has been conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of the law and subject to be dealt with as pirates.

Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at the best in such circumstances. In the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual. It is likely to produce what it was meant to prevent. It is practically certain to draw us into war without either the rights or effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make and are incapable of making. We will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored and violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are not common wrongs; they cut to the very root of human life.

"STATE OF WAR" RECOMMENDED.

With a profound sense of the solemn event and the tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that Congress declare.

That the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States.

That it formally accept the status of a belligerent which is thus thrust upon it, and

That it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defence, but also to exert all its power and to employ its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this involves is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in council with the Governments now at war with Germany and as incident thereto an extension to those Governments of the most liberal financial credits in order that our resources may as far as possible be added to theirs. It will involve the organisation and mobilisation of all the material resources of the country to supply materials of war to serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant yet most economical and most effective way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already rpovided for by law in case of war of at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorisation of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as may be needed and can be handled in training.

It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as can equitably be sustained by the present generation by well-conceived taxation I say sustained as far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me it would be unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely upon money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people as far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which are likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans. In carrying out the measures whereby these things will be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty, for it will be a very practical duty of supplying nations already at war with Germany with materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field. We should help them in every way to be effective there. I take the liberty of suggesting through several executive departments of the Government for the consideration of your committees measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope it will be your pleasure to deal with them having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsiiblity of conducting war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

MOTIVES AND OBJECTS.

While we do these things—these deeply momentous things let us make it very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from the habitual normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months. I do not believe the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have actually the same things in mind now as I had when I addressed the Senate on Jan. 22, the same that I had in mind when I addressed Congress on Feb. 3 and Feb. 26. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish autocratic power, and to set up amongst really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and action as will henceforth ensure the observance of these principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic Governments backed by organised force, which is controlled wholly by their will and not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality is such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their Governments that are observed among individual citizens of civilised States. We have not quarrelled with the German people. We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval.

It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old unhappy days, when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties, or little groups of ambitious men, who were accustomed to use their fellowmen as pawns and tools. Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbour States with spies or set in course an intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which would give them an opportunity to strike and make a conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked only under cover where no one has a right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or impression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from light only within the privacy of Courts, or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs. A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by the partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic Government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. There must be a league of honour and partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away. Plottings by inner circles, who would plan what they would and render an account to no one, would be corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purposes and their honour steady to the common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always, in fact, democratic at heart in all vital habits, in her thought and in all intimate relations of her people that spoke of their natural instinct and their habitual attitude towards life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as it was in the reality of its power, it was not, in fact, Russian in origin, character, or purpose, and now it has been shaken and the great generous Russian people have been added in all their naive (? native) majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a league of honour. One of the things that has served to convince us that Prussian autocracy was not, and could never be, our friend is that, from the very outset of the present war, it filled our unsuspecting communities, and even our offices of government, with spies, and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of council and our peace within and without our industries and our commerce. Indeed, it is now evident, that spies were here even before the war began.

It is, unhappily, not a matter of conjecture, but of fact, proved in our courts of justice, that intrigues which more than once came perilously near disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction, of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States. Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them, because we knew that their source lay not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as ourselves), but only in selfish designs of a Government that did what it pleased, and told its people nothing. But they played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us, and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted Note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government, following such methods, we can never have a friend, and that in the presence of its organised power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gage of battle with his natural foe to liberty, and we shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad now that we see facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world, for the liberation of its peoples—the German peoples included—the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and obedience. The world must be safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon trusted foundations of political liberty.

NO SELFISH ENDS TO SERVE.

We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquests and no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves and no material compensation for sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind, and shall be satisfied when those rights are as secure, as fact and the freedom of nations can make them. Just because we fight without rancour and without selfish objects, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion, and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of Governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany, because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our rights and our honour. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed avowed its unqualified endorsement and acceptance of reckless and lawless submarine warfare, adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has, therefore, not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government, but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against the citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing the discussion of our relations with the authorities in Vienna. We enter this war only where clearly forced into it, because there are no other means of defending our rights. It will be easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity towards a people, or with a desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible Government, which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and right, and is running amok. We are, let me say again, friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as an early re-establishment of intimate relations to our mutual advantage. However hard it may be for them for the time being to believe this, it is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present Government through all these bitter months, because of that friendship, exercising patience and forbearance which otherwise would have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendhip in our daily attitude and actions towards millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who in tact are loyal to their neighbours and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of different mind and purpose.

WARNING TO THE DISLOYAL.

If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with the firm hand of stern repression, but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lit it only here and there, and without countenance, except from the lawless and malignant few. It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great and peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars. Civilisation itself seems to be in the balance, but right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts, for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for the universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as will bring peace and safety to all nations, and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives, our fortunes, everything we are, everything we have, with the pride of those who know the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and might for the principles that gave her birth, and the happiness and peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other,

PRESIDENT WILSON.

IN A CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE.

COMPULSORY CONTINUATION CLASSES.

REPORT OF BRITISH DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE.

The final report of the British Departmental Committee on Juvenile Education in relation to employment after the war was issued in mail week.

The Committee recommend a uniform elementary school leaving age of fourteen, both for urban and rural districts, and that all exemptions, total or partial, below that age be abolished. Steps should be taken by better staffing and other improvements in the upper classes to ensure the maximum benefit from the last years of school life. It should be an obligation upon all young persons up to the age of eighteen years to attend Day Continuation classes, employers being compelled to give them the necessary facilities, and the permitted hours of labour to be reduced by the number of hours (which should be not less than eight per week for forty weeks in the year) required for the continuation classes. It should be an obligation on local education authorities to provide suitable classes with general practical and technical instruction, such classes to come into operation as early as possible after the war.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

It is recommended that the curriculum of the continuation classes include general practical and technical instruction, and that provision be made for continuous physical training and for medical inspection and for clinical treatment up to eighteen.

That the State grant in aid of present as well as future expenditure on education is simplified, and very substantially increased; and that all classes at which attendance is compulsory be held between 6 a.m. and 7 p.m.

THE COST.

Mr. Christopher Turner estimates that to raise the school leaving age to fourteen throughout England and Wales an additional 5,000 teachers will be required, and the Committee suggest that the cost will be from £1,000,000 to £1,250,000.

Under the proposals for the compulsory continuation classes there would be 2,600,000 scholars under instruction, requiring 32,000 full-time teachers. The maintenance cost would be about £7,000,000 to £9,000,000 a year, exclusive of the cost of providing buildings.

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF DOMINIONS COMMISSION.

Egypt, it may be presumed, like other protectorates and Crown colonies, will be included in the scheme of Imperial reconstruction, which is foreshadowed—if that is not too optimistic a word to use—in the final report of the Dominions Royal Commission. The Commissioners urge very strongly, and on eminently sound grounds, that it would be impossible to confine the proposed Imperial Development Board to the great self-governing Dominions. The report is an interesting document and a valuable addition to Imperial literature.

The principal recommendations may be summarised as follows, says the "Near East": It being vital that the Empire should become self-dependent for supplies of essential materials and commodities, a complete survey should be made of Empire production and requirements.—The creation of an Imperial Development Board to undertake this survey, and generally to carry on permanently the work of the Commission.—Local governments to undertake research in the dominions, limiting the Imperial Institute's activities to India, the Crown Colonies and protectorates.—The extension and improvement of Imperial communications by deepening harbours, developing fast steamship services, regulating freights, extending and cheapening cables. The reform and strengthening of consular services and commercial intelligence.—Unification of legislation on trade marks, patents and companies; establishment throughout the Empire of decimal coinage and metric weights and measures.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CLAIMS OF GERMAN CHEMISTS.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Section of the Society of Dyers and Colourists, at the School of Technology on March 31, Dr. Alfred Ree, president, dealt in his presidential address with the subject of patent law reform.

Dr. Ree said the number of well-trained chemists in Great Britain was only one-fortieth of the number in Germany and one-fiftieth of the number in Switzerland. There was sufficient cause for dissatisfaction, because there could be no doubt that they should be better off industrially if the numbers in Great Britain were very largely increased. He did not suggest that they should slavishly follow Germany in this matter; nothing could be more fatal. What was good for her or for Switzerland was not necessarily good for the British or for France. It was high time, however, that the old prejudice against the study of chemistry should be overcome. Much could be done by improving the remuneration of the well-trained chemist, though that was enormously better han it was a few years ago. The study of chemistry ought, he submitted, to be quite separate from that of the pharmacist. Without in any way decrying the latter, a well-trained chemist required a far longer and more thorough training and education, and some means should be found whereby the difference between them should be definitely established, as it was in other countries. With regard to the work of German chemists, Dr. Ree was assured by well-informed authorities that many of the most brilliant discoveries connected with the coal-tar colour industry were not made even in Germany so much by Teutons as by people of French, Alsatian, or Swiss origin, or of Polish and even Anglo-Saxon origin. Some of the most clever and the richest expert German industrial chemists spent years in England and benefited by a close study of English ways and methods before attempting to accomplish their great work in their own country. It was also to be pointed out that some of the greatest discoveries were made and rendered valuable to industry by relatively untrained men. Some of the first works in the world, also, to produce aniline colours were situated near London.

THE PATENT LAWS.

Our patent laws, Dr. Ree said, had been a serious deterrent to the development of the chemical industry. He had no hesitation in saying that their influence for evil had been far greater than could be realised except on a rather exhaustive examination of the whole question. He even went so far as to assert that had the British had no patent laws at all with regard to chemical processes and products progress in the British colour and allied industries would have been quite satisfactory in the last forty years. To the bad effect on industry of the patent laws generally there was the further one with regard to the compulsory working of patents in Great Britain, especially foreign ones. Proposals for the compulsory working of patents in the Great Britain, granted to persons who might afterwards work or manufacture the articles outside the United Kingdom, emanated from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and were fought for by the late Mr. Ivan Levinstein with a great degree of skill and perseverance. Had the warnings of the Chamber been heeded years ago their position to-day and since the outbreak of the war would have been very different. Not only would the aniline colour industry have been established on a firm and adequate scale, but the same statement would have applied to a number of other chemical industries with which high explosives were so intimately associated. It was, indeed, deplorable to what a serious extent the interests of the British chemical industry had been mishandled from a legislative point of view before the war. When the war was over they must not re-establish wealthy German firms in the privileges they had possessed and render their position more secure and lasting than before. He hoped the British had learned their lesson, and would not fall into that kind of trap. The newly formed Association of British Chemical Manufacturers, acting as a united body would, he trusted, be able to prevent in the future a perpetuation of such an evil. (Applause.)

SOLDIERS' RELIGION.

THE CHURCH AS AN OLD LUGGAGE VAN

Speaking at Whitefield's Tabernacle in mail week on "Life at the Front and the Church at Home," the Rev. G. E. Darlaston said the religion of the soldiers at the front struck him as being very superstitious, sentimental, and emotional, yet mixed up with splendid things. The professional evangelists, in his opinion, did more harm than good. They pushed men off their balance and then claimed them as converts. The emotional strain of some of the meetings held at the huts at the front was very great. The mention made of father, mother, and wife was positively painful. He had often felt that in another minute the men would be sobbing. Men looked back on those moments as times when they had lost their balance, and looked upon the minister as one who had taken a mean advantage of them. It was bringing religion into disrepute, and was not, in his opinion, the religion of Christ. The men felt, too, that it provided a very unfortunate contrast to the soldierly ideal, the spirit of "Take your luck" or "Be a sport." The soldiers had their own religion; it was not Christianity, but the religion of valour.

Referring to the need for Church reform, the Rev. Darlaston said: "The Church has become an old luggage van, lumbering along at the end of the train, instead of being the engine in front."

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DEAR SIRS,

I have used your wonderful Specific for Diabetes for six weeks with more or less interruption from last August and am glad to say that the Specific gravity, which was 1040 in last August, has come up now to 1020 and which is, I think, normal. I now ask your instruction as to whether any more of your specific should be continued. I am now on change of air at Ranchi at the above address. . .I am a Sub-Inspector of Police in Manbhum Dist., and now on leave. Please reply to the address given at once as I intend leaving the place for resuming my work. You may refer to your firm letter No. 23320.

Yours truly,
ATUL CHANDRA BOSE,
S. I. Police on leave.

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Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

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HIGH COURT.

SUIT TO RECOVER COMMISSION AGENTS' CLAIM.

DEFENDANT ARRESTED IN COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Marten presided at the vacation sitting of the Bombay High Court on its Original Side and disposed of a number of short causes, among which the case of Mulchand Ganeshdas v. Nagarmal Hardayal and another was interesting.

MULCHAND GANESHDAS V. NAGARMAL HARDAYAL AND ANOTHER.

It was a suit to recover Rs. 21,000 and odd from the defendant an upcountry merchant who it was alleged had absconded from Bombay. The plaintiff acted as commission agents for the defendant, for transactions in linseed rape and cotton. A sum of Rs. 21,00 and odd (including interest) was due by the defendant to the plaintiffs. The plaintiff sold 75 bales of cotton lying with them on behalf of the defendant and gave credit to the defendant for its value. At the foot of the account Rs. 14,678 was found due to the plaintiff. The defendant was ordered to be arrested before judgment by Macleod J. in 1915, but later on in April he was released on his saying that he had a bona-fide defence to the suit against him. In the court when he was asked as to his defence, he said that the accounts were not correct and that the matter should be referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts; that he was poor and prayed that he should be ordered to pay the decretal amount by instalments.

DEFENDANT'S ARREST.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 14,678 and odd with interest and costs. Counsel for the plaintiff applied under O. 21. R. 11 for the immediate arrest of the defendant in the Court-room. His Lordship ordered his immediate arrest under that rule.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person.

Later on at 3-30 p.m. Mr. S. G. Velinkar appeared for the defendant before his Lordship and applied for the release of the defendant from arrest under Cl. 4 of Sec. 55 of the Civil Procedure Code. Counsel submitted that the defendant had also filed a petition in insolvency and, therefore, he applied for protection under Cl. 5 of Section 25 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act.

RELEASED ON BAIL OF Rs. 5,000.

His Lordship passed the following order.—Order of arrest to be suspended till 5th of June on defendant furnishing security for Rs. 5,000 to the satisfaction of Mr. Chinoy to appear before the Commissioner in Insolvency on 5th June, on the hearing of his application for protection order and also on the same date before the sitting judge in the proceeding on the order of arrest and on his undertaking to take all necessary steps to put himself in a position to forthwith thereafter apply for a protection order. No order as to costs.

ALLEGED CAUSING OF GRIEVOUS HURT

QUARREL OVER A LOAN.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, one Mahabir Bhawan, a Purdesi was charged with causing grievous hurt to one Sevanandan Rajpal, a cart driver. It was alleged that the accused owed the complainant Rs. 5 and they had a quarrel over the amount on Saturday. On Monday morning the complainant was seated on the road near his house, talking to a friend, when, it is further alleged, the accused gave two blows on his head with a chopper and ran away. The complainant was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where on his condition appearing serious his statement was recorded by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The accused subsequently turned up at the hospital and was arrested.

The further hearing was adjourned.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

ACCUSED ARRESTED IN CALCUTA.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged, G. W. Brough Clegg, a European, with cheating Miss Hewitt of the United Free Church Mission, on the 18th of March 1915 and thereby dishonestly inducing her to deliver a cheque for Rs. 870 and also with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 66. The accused was brought down from Calcutta where he was arrested on the 3rd instant. The case was adjourned as the complainant was at Mahableshwar at the present time.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

SEQUEL TO HEAVY LOSS AT RACES.

The Deputy Coroner, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest on the body of Jusab Suleman, a Mahomedan, aged 22 years. The deceased who was a silver-broker, lived with his father. On Sunday night he returned home and complained that he felt giddy. A doctor was sent for and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from opium poisoning. He died there on Monday. Haji Ahmed, a friend of the deceased, deposed that he had lost heavily at the races and in speculation; he was much perturbed in his mind and wanted to put an end to his life.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

HOW THIN PEOPLE MAY PUT ON FLESH.

GREAT DISCOVERY BY EMINENT SPECIALIST.

Judging from the countless preparations and treatments which are continually being advertised for the purpose of making thin people fleshy, developing the arms, neck and bust, and replacing ugly hollows and angles by the soft curved lines of health and beauty, there are evidently thousands of men and women who keenly feel their excessive thinness, and it therefore gives us real pleasure to publish herewith a simple prescription which, by correcting faulty metabolism and stimulating the activity of certain sluggish vital organs, quickly produces a marvellous transformation in the appearance; the increase in weight frequently averaging from three to four pounds the first week, and very rarely less than two. This increase in weight also carries with it a general improvement in the health. Nervousness, sleeplessness and debility which nearly always accompany excessive thinness, all 'quickly disappear, dull eyes become bright, and pale cheeks glow with the bloom of perfect health.

The prescription, which is absolutely harmless, directs you to take before each meal a 5-grain tablet of *bitro-phosphate*, such as you may obtain from any chemist, at a cost of about 2 annas a day. Eat all you want, but chew your food thoroughly.

CAUTION.—Although the above prescription is unequalled for relieving nervousness, sleeplessness and general debility, it should not, owing to its remarkable flesh-growing properties, be used by anyone who does not desire to put on flesh.

7778

JILTED BUTLER'S ALLEGED REVENGE.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT A GIRL.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Sykes charged Mowlabux Karimbux, a butler in the employ of Lieutenant Charles Carr, R.G.A., with attempting to shoot a Hindu girl Laxmibhai, with a revolver.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was on friendly terms with Laxmibai, but recently he had suspected that he had a rival in her affections, and had taken it to heart. He went to the girl's room on Saturday last and thrashed both his rival and Laxmibai. He went there again on Sunday afternoon and asked for some water which was given to him; he then asked for some food and as this was refused, he left the room. Laxmibai fearing trouble went to her uncle's room. The accused then returned to his master's bungalow, took out a five-chambered revolver from a chest of drawers loaded it and went to the house of Laxmibai's uncle.

He seized the girl by her hair, dragged her about the room, with the revolver pointed at her. The accused was then seized by a man who was in the room and there was a scuffle between them.

BUTLER KNOCKED DOWN BY LIEUT. CARR.

Lieut. Carr was informed of this by one Jari Saru and the former at once went to the place. Just as he reached the door the revolver, which was in the hand of one of the struggling men, went off and the bullet struck Jari Salu Lieut. Carr went inside, secured the accused who had the revolver in his hand at the time, and knocked him down. The accused was then handed over to the police.

The case was adjourned at this stage.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION,

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Inspector Sykes charged Ramchandra Sripad, aged 12 years, with causing mischief by fire and thereby damaging a bale of yarn to the extent of Rs. 5. Mr. N. N. Saher defended.

It was stated for the prosecution that on the afternoon of the 2nd inst., Dagdu Tukaram, a mukadum in the employ of the Colaba Land and Mills Co. Ltd., went to a godown belonging to them and as he smelled something burning asked the coolies there where the smell came from, and they said it must be from some of the burning bales on the Cotton Green. The accused, who is employed by a sweetmeat vendor, came up and said there was a fire in the godown itself, whereupon Dagdu said it was impossible and that he would bet Rs. 10. The accused took Dagdu inside the godown and showed two bales of cotton which were on fire and the latter at once put out the fire with the assistance of his men. The accused was then taken to Inspector Sykes and on his making enquirics on the spot the boy produced a match-box from underneath a bale of yarn lying near the two burnt bales.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate said there was no evidence to connect the accused with the fire and that he would not be justified in drawing an adverse inference from the fact that the accused was the first person to draw the mucadum's attention to the existence of fire in the godown. The accused was discharged and a note was made that the case was one of mistake of facts.

ANOTHER PROSECUTION.

Inspector Sykes, then charged Ladhabhai Devji, a Hindu, under section 285 of the Indian Penal Code, with doing a rash and negligent act, Mr. Saher defended.

It was stated that Private A. V. Lancaster, a Military picket stationed at the Cotton Green, saw the accused on Monday afternoon smoking a "bidee" in a sample room. All about the room and under the chair on which accused was sitting there was loose cotton lying. There were some other persons also in the godown. The accused was arrested and handed over to the police.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said he was sitting in his sitting room and the samples of cotton were placed on a bench at some distance from him. It was contended by Mr. Saher that the section under which the accused was charged contemplated damage to life and not to property. It would be dangerous to apply the section to this particular case for anybody who smoked either in his room or library would be liable to prosecution. Mr. Sykes contended that if the accused's act had caused a fire, considerable damage to property might have been caused and the lives of the occupants of the room might have been in danger.

The Magistrate reserved judgment.

PICKPOCKET SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB A RAJPUT SOLDIER.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sorabji Naoroji of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged one Sakharam Sripat with attempting to pick the pockets of Nana Ginoo, a sepoy in the 120th Rajputs, at the Victoria Terminus. The accused who was caught red-handed, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, as he had five previous convictions.

THEFT OF A PUNJABI SOLDIER'S BELT

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO FOUR MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Achreker charged Mohan Laxman with the theft of a belt containing Rs. 17 belonging to Paghusing Bulsingh, a sepoy in the 33rd Punjabis in the Marine Lines Camp. The accused, who had two previous convictions, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Achreker charged Babaji Mahawith misappropriatinng Rs. 45-7 the price of a piece of sandalwood belonging to his master. The accused pleaded guilty, and said he had lost the money in gambling. The ccused was sentenced to five weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING IN BOMBAY.

A PLEA FOR STATE AID.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association was held yesterday in the office of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Managing Committee, in the course of their report, for the year ending 31st March 1917, said:—

During the year under report two housing societies were registered under the names of the Mangalorean Garden Homes Co-operative Society and the Bombay Catholic Co-partnership Housing Society. These and the Saraswat Co-operative Society founded in March 1915 are the only three Housing Societies registered upto now in the Bombay Presidency. The work of the Association in pursuance of its five main objects (*vide* inner side of title page) was continued in 1916-17 on the usual lines. Altogether 11 meetings were held during the year for lectures and discussions of the different aspects of the housing question.

A SARASVAT ENTERPRISE.

As in 1915-16, so in 1916-17 the one important practical advance in co-operative housing was that made by the Bombay Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society. This Society had at a cost of Rs. 72,000 built in 1915-16 on the Bombay City Improvement Trust Estate at Gamdevi 3 three-storeyed houses to accommodate 18 families, each house containing 6 self-contained four room tenements, with two tenements on each floor. During 1916-17 the Society, encouraged by public support resulting from the success of their first venture, took up another Improvement Trust plot adjoining their original holding and built at an additional cost of Rs. 72,000 two more houses to accommodate 24 families. These two buildings are also three-storeyed, and though tenements are placed on each floor, they are all self-contained, each pair being served by a central staircase. The accommodation provided in each tenement consists of three living rooms, with bath room, W. C. and verandah. In this new venture the Society had in view the desirability of housing members who could do with less accommodation than the original tenements providtd and could not afford the rents (Rs. 28, Rs. 33 and Rs. 36) of these original tenements. The new tenement has one room less than the old and the rents are Rs. 21, Rs. 26 and Rs. 28 on the ground, first and 2nd floors respectively. The buildings were erected in 10 months and as soon as the tenements in these were ready, they were at once taken up by members in February 1917. The Mangalorean Garden Homes Co-operative Society was registered in December 1916. It is mainly a land society having for its object the purchase of land near Bombay for being parcelled out among those members who wish to build houses individually with their own capital. The Society intends also to build a few houses on its own behalf for being let out to the poorer members such as cannot afford to own a house individually.

A CATHOLIC SCHEME.

The Bombay Catholic Co-partnership Housing Socity registered on 31st March 1917 will build houses on the tenant co-partnership system, as its name indicates, on the lines of the Saraswat Society. They have already purchased land at Santa Cruz in the suburbs of Bombay. The stringency of the money market on account of the war, the high prices of labour and materials, and the difficulty of obtaining loans on easy terms have made it increasingly difficult for the existing building societies to push on their work vigorously, and for more societies to come into existence. All these circumstances have emphasised the need of Government subsidies in aid of co-operative housing. It is earnestly hoped that the Association's representation for state aid will receive at the hands of Government the sympathetic consideration it deserves. The model by-laws framed by the Association in 1915-16 for the guidance of building societies on the tenant co-partnership lines were in 1916-17 approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency. The number of members of the Association rose from 79 in 1915-16 to 91 in 1916-17 11 meetings held for lectures and discussions. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 350-8-0 which together with Rs. 255-1-3 the balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 605-9-3. Out of this Rs. 264-14-6 were spent on purchase of books and magazines, printing, postage and other contingent expenses, leaving a balance of Rs. 340-10-9 in hand at the close of the year with no debts owing to or by the Association, except Rs. 165 subscriptions due from 23 members. Numerous enquiries were received from time to time from all parts of the country regarding the work of the Association, the Societies started under its auspices and the literature published by it, and in reply copies of reports, and leaflets of the Association were sent out. This it may be hoped will lead to a furtherance of the co-operative housing movement and to a closer study of the housing problem in India.

NEW OFFICE BEARERS.

The report was approved and adopted. Sir P. D. Pattani was re-appointed President of the Association, and Mr. J. P. Orr, Sir V. D. Thackersey, the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, Mr. R. P. Masani and the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta were re-appointed vice-presidents. Mr. S. S. Talmaki and Mr. T. D. Kapadia were re-appointed Honorary Secretaries. On the motion of Mr. S. E. Warden, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman.

The Chairman said that in spite of the apparent apathy of the public the Association was gradually doing good work and what it had already achieved was good for the beginning. He thanked them for the kind words said about him.

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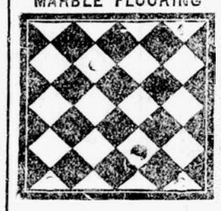

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CASUALTY LISTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A H Adamson, Seaforths.
Lieut R S Barnes, Northumberlands.
Capt C H Bodington, Household Battalion.
Capt D E Bradby, Rifle Brigade.
Capt T Bryant, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut S H Card, Somersets.
Second-Lieut J R Chapman, Shropshires.
Capt E F Clarke, Londons.
Lieut A E Dent, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut J Dickenson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E T Elliott, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E M Gardner, Somersets.
Lieut A P Godfrey, Household Battalion.
Brigadier-General C Gosling.
Second-Lieut J C Hammond, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut E J Hibbard, Londons.
Capt D S Higgins, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J A Hopper, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W Hoyle, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R H Jeffrey, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W B McArthur, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Macghee, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J H Mennie, Camerons.
Capt A E Millson, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut-Colonel S G Mullock, Essex.
Second-Lieut A H P Murray, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G F Parkin, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut P N Peebles, Londons.
Second-Lieut J H F Scott, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J R Stammers, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J Stevens, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J N Stewart, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G Sutherland, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut J Sutherland, Royal Scots.
Capt H J Tanner, Somersets.
Major H U H Thorne, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut J Mcl Tyrrell, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R B Van Praagh, King's Royal Rifles.
Capt W A Verschoyle, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T B Waddell, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut A P Webb, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut W S B Wight, Royal Scots.
Lieut J C Wright, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Wynne, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W J G Yeomans, Shropshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J Ainslie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut R H Groves, Londons.
Lieut G C M Leech, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut G Mackie, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut O S W Mahon, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut W F Paddock, Royal Fusiliers
Second-Lieut W M N Pollard, North Staffords
Second-Lieut A M Sanders, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut-Colonel D V Smith, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Lieut E J P Almon, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A B Bacon, Yorkshires.
Lieut L A Bane, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F O Baron, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W M Barrett, Londons.
Second-Lieut A C Bernard, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut W J Bourne, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A M Bown, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S V Bradford, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut G G Brigley, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut J G Broadbent, King's Royal Rifles.
Capt J G Brown, Medicals.
Second-Lieut F Buckley, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut S Burrows, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut K A Campbell, Household Battalion.
Second-Lieut R M Carey, South Lancashires.
Lieut G Carson, Liverpools.
Capt C B Carrick, Northumberlands.
Lieut R Chalmers, East Yorkshires.
Lieut W H Chandler, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F Church, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut H T Clarke, Shropshires.
Capt W A Colhoun, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W R Corrie, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H E Crane, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R E Crockett, West Ridings.
Second-Lieut E A W Cruickshank, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A J Dalton, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut C J O Daubeny, Somersets.
Second-Lieut A B Davidson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut F B Dawson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut J W Day, Londons.
Second-Lieut H Deeming, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R E H Dickie, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Duncan, Scots Fusiliers.
Major A A M Durrand, Field Artillery.
Lieut A L H Egglevon, Sherwoods.
Lieut H T Elliott, Warwicks.
Capt W E Fanner, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L R Fifield, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut V R R Filmer, Dragoon Guards.
Capt B J Finnie, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H O Foot, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut A N Forsyth, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut R C Foster, Hampshires.
Major E J Franklin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W J Gilbert, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut N A J Grant, Gordons.
Capt G S Greene, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J Grierson, Londons.
Capt C Griffith, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R E Hall, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut G S Harris, West Yorkshires.
Lieut E J T Hayes, Machine Gun Corps.
Capt F W Hemming, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut S R Hudson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G H Huntriss, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut P H Iles, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut W Irving, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut R S James, East Yorkshires.
Capt T S Jenkinson, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S G Johnson, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R Johnston, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut L W N Jones, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Joule, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A W Keight, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut S V King, Londons.
Capt W F Laing, Durhams.
Lieut E A Lawson Johnston, Dragoon Guards.
Lieut H G Leaver, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut P W Lee, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut N V Leslie Melville, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut H Livesay, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut A G Lole, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J W Long, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut K McDonald, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut A H McFarlane, Royal Scots.
Capt H A Macmullen, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C V Maidment, Londons.
Second-Lieut K C Marlowe, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G R Mather, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut T H Mattey, Shropshires.
Lieut G W Meats, West Yorkshires.
Lieut D G Medus, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H T C Mesny, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut I B Moir, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut K L Mole, Warwicks.
Capt R W Moorhouse, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W K Mortlock, Londons.
Second-Lieut A E Mullis, Durhams.
Second-Lieut H B Murray, Trench Mortar Battery.
Second-Lieut S H North, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut R E D O'Dowd, Northumberlands.
Lieut W W Ogilvy, Hussars.
Lieut D W Parkes, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut R F S Pattenden, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut K B Penney, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E H Philbrick, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J F Pilling, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut J R Potts, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C A Price, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut G K Price, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut P Pyne, Londons.
Second-Lieut J H Quirk, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut J Randall, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut J B Reade, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H S Reid, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J W Reid, Londons.
Second-Lieut E Robbins, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H S Roberts, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A Robertson, Shropshires.
Lieut H A Robertson, Oxford and Bucks.
Capt T E Rodocanachi, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut C J Rutledge, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut O F St John, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut H Scholefield, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut S Sharman, East Yorkshires.
Capt F L J Shirley, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J H Shrewsbury, Lincolns.
Lieut J S Simons, Lincolns.
Capt W C Skeet, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J C Slingsby, Cyclist Company.
Lieut C D Smith, South Lancashires.
Capt E J Smith, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut H M Smith, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E E J Soubry, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut F F F Spicer, Lancers.
Lieut F M Stout, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H G Styles, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut J T Tait, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut N Tarbet, Dorsets.
Lieut C H Thornhill, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut D F Thomson, Royal Scots.
Capt C N Thompson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut C W Trenchard, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut F Twigge, Northumberlands.
Major A J Usborne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C J Vidal, Oxford and Bucks.
Capt R M Waddington, West Yorkshires.
Capt C H Walter, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut R J Wash, Londons.
Second-Lieut L H Webb, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J Weir, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut T McC Weir, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut H A White, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R White, Londons.
Second-Lieut C H Whitelaw, Cameronians.
Second-Lieut D Wood, Highland Light Infantry.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut H R V Jameson, Seaforths.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieut C Moore, Seaforths.

MISSING.

Lieut R W Alston, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut W B L Easton, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut J R Fisher, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut Jacobs, South Lancashires.
Lieut A Todd, Durhams.
Lieut O T Walton, South Lancashires.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONER OF WAR NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER OF WAR.

Second-Lieut B W Dennis, Rifle Brigade.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut N E Bentley, West Ridings.
Capt A P V Daly, Connaughts.
Lieut P L N Dordon Ralph, Connaughts.
Lieut A H Hicks, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut B Mallinson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E A Sapiro, Gloucesters.

REPORTED PRISONER.

Capt H G Southon, Flying Corps.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut A N Lecker, Flying Corps, should read Second-Lieut A N Leckler, Flying Corps.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 5.

The following names of British officers appear in the Casualty List No. 385, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Royal Flying Corps: Capt R O Pickering (previously reported "missing believed killed").

Royal Engineers: Lieut H W Craig (previously reported "missing believed killed").

Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders: 2nd-Lieut R Walker.

Indian Army: Capts F T H Mullaly, R D A S Banks, Lieut N A Watson, 2nd-Lieut J L Y Ottley.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Nottinghamshires and Derbyshires: Lieut U H E Sowter.

Indian Army: Lieut-Colonel J Grattan, Capt R M Adams, 2nd-Lieut J H Blewitt.

I A R O: Lieut A E Searth, 2nd-Lieut G D Mackay.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Capt K K Mukerji.

WOUNDED.

Machine Gun Corps: Temporary Lieut J E Sanderson.

Leicestershires: Capt P H Creagh.

PRISONER OF WAR (WOUNDED).

14th Hussars: 2nd-Lieut E F Pinnington.

NAVAL CASUALTIES.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, April 28.

The following casualties are announced:—

DROWNED.

Lieut William C A Meade, Volunteer Reserve.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Guy D Smith, R. N.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED PRISONER NOW KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Lewis E Smith, R. N.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut Cyril A Truscott, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Thomas K Cross, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Claude C Sennitt, Volunteer Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Sub-Lieut Frederick J Willy, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Arthur S Wyrill, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Charles V Davis, Volunteer Reserve.
Second-Lieut Arthur SR Perry, Marine Lights.

LONDON, April 25.

KILLED.

Flight-Sub-Lieut Edward G G Jackson, R. N.
Assistant Paymaster Raymond A P Warlters, Reserve.

DIED OF INJURIES.

Flight-Lieut Richard E Bush, R. N.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Lieut Herbert S Jacob, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Charles W Nash, Volunteer Reserve.
Probationary Flight-Officer Edward D B Russell, R. N.

INJURED.

Flight-Lieut Edward H K Turnour, R. N.
Flight-Sub-Lieut William E McConnell, R. N.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Sub-Lieut George W Wildman, Volunteer Reserve, should read Lieut.

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Sub-Lieut John E Willis, Volunteer Reserve.

WOUNDED.

Lieut Eric G Wolfe-Barry, Volunteer Reserve.
Lieut Henry S Rider, Marines.
Sub-Lieut Leslie J Holland, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Thomas E Hughes, Volunteer Reserve.
Sub-Lieut Austin D Ray, Volunteer Reserve.

NOTICE OF REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

MIZPAH

JOCK SUPPORTER, No. 44.

Our numerous Clients will be glad to learn that owing to our having imported a large consignment of Mizpah to meet the growing demand, the cost has been appreciably reduced on our last advertised rates.

We have also imported a cheaper and lighter quality of Mizpah viz. No. 34 for the summer wear and our present prices will be

		No. 44	No. 34	
Small to fit	waist 22-27 In. at	Rs. 2- 6 at	2-0	With 5 in. Broad
Medium	,, 28-33 ,, ,,	2- 8	2-2	Belt (in No. 44 only)
Large	,, 34-40 ,, ,,	2-10	2-4	at 12 Ans. extra.

Extra large size supplied to order at prices according to size.

SOLE AGENT:

B. P. MADON Health Culture Dept. SANTA CRUZ.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—297, Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway and Laidlaw, BOMBAY.

Send for our 88 pages Illustrated Catalogue "HEALTH and STRENGTH," Cost 4 Ans. Postage 1 Anna extra. By V.P. 6 Ans.

WHY NOT RELY ON

A remedy which is beyond reproach in times of aches & pains

AMRUTANJAN

is a trusty friend. It heals, cures & comforts pain-ridden persons. It is a safe cure

For All Pain Troubles

VIRILITY TELLS

more than anything in the present-day conditions and to win anything like success a man must be absolutely fit and well, otherwise he cannot stand the constant physical and mental strain of modern business life. However, there are so many existing ailments and physical imperfections that tend to lower a man's power to "keep going," that very few can say they are really fit.

The "physically perfect" are very few and far between and to these this offer is of no interest, but to the many sufferers handicapped by Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, we offer our descriptive

Booklet—FREE.

This booklet describes the aim and object of Erectruss, the latest mechanical device for the treatment of Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility "without drugs."

This treatment is the practical application of Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" which simply means retarding the return of blood from a part of the body for a desired period, thus creating an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part. The blood is acknowledged to be the finest possible curative agent, so the advantages of this method over drugs are apparent.

Don't waste time and money on ineffective and obsolete treatments when you can buy an Erectruss complete for Rs. 15 (plus postage and packing).

Send for the booklet to-day, read the testimonials from medical men and others and you will want an Erectruss for yourself. Address to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) SOLE AGENCY for the EAST, BATALA (India).

Dr. BIER'S ERECTRUSS.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE

Royal Yakuti

(ANANG VILAS).

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PAREZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

THE HEAVIEST LOAD ON EARTH IS THE LOAD IN THE STOMACH. . . .

Do you feel that load yourself after meals? If so take a dose of

ATLAS TONIC

and it disappears. As a digestant, it regulates the bowels and cures constipation and dyspepsia. It has no equal as a brain and nerve tod, and is a boon to those who suffer from nervous exhaustion, brain fag or general debility. By rendering digestion easy and by seding the brain and nerve tissues ATLAS TONIC stands incomparable as a remedy for

SLEEPLESSNESS.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

MADON SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC WORLD

SAVE OVER 30 %

"WELLING" CHLORIDE OF GOLD

Preferable to all Foreign makes highly commended by

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USED DAILY BY OVER 2,500 PHOTOGRAPHERS.

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Price	Dozs.	1	6	12	24	36
	Rs.	16	93	183	360	531

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DEALERS IN PHOTO-MATERIALS &c.

54-56, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

PRIZE RUPEES 500.

Free from any poisonous drug

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"YOUTH"

"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S" REAL YAKUTI

Called "YOUTH" Contains

AMBER, MUSK, PEARLS

And high qualities of drugs. It is specially prepared for ROYAL FAMILIES and is THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. "YOUTH" is SECOND TO NONE for all NERVINE DISEASES and LOST MANHOOD. It requires no recommendation as it has become too FAVOURITE and WELL-KNOWN to the Public.

Price per Bottle,

1 oz. Rs. 7, 2 ozs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.

RHEMANI TONIC PILLS.

Specially for Lost Manhood only.

20 Pills Re. 1-4, 40 Pills Rs. 2.

V. P. P. Extra.

RHEMANI PHARMACY,

Aga Building, Parel Road (Bhindi BAZAR), BOMBAY No. 8.

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates

KING & CO.,

Next to Evans Fraser's

Hornby Road, BOMBAY

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Opened in Bombay April 16th, 1917.
Closes in Bombay June 14th 1917.

ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.

All prizes will be in 5½% War Loan Bonds, repayable in 1920.

If tickets are sold to the value of **Rs. 50,00,000**, 5% wil be deducted for expenses and War Fund 95% will be devoted to prizes as follows:—

FIRST PRIZE	.. ..	Rs.	10,00,000
SECOND PRIZE	.. ..	Rs.	5,00,000
THIRD PRIZE	.. ..	Rs.	2,50,000
5 EQUAL PRIZES	.. ..	Rs.	1,00,000
10 „ „	.. ..	Rs.	50,000
25 „ „	.. ..	Rs.	10,000
100 „ „	.. ..	Rs.	5,000
200 „ „	.. ..	Rs.	2,500
657 „ „	.. ..	Rs.	1,141

If tickets sold amount to more than Rs. 50,00,0000 the prizes will be increased in value accordingly.

Tickets **TEN RUPEES** each.

NOW OBTAINABLE FROM ALL BANKS

or from the Head Office, Western India Turf Club, Town Hall, Bombay, and all Branch Offices in the City.

The Lottery will close at all Offices outside Bombay City on 31st May, 1917, and in Bombay City on the 14th June, 1917.

The drawing will take place at the Town Hall, Bombay, and will commence on the 2nd July, 1917.

An official list of the prize-winners will be published on the completion of the drawing.

E. F. LANCE,
Ag. Secretary, Western India Turf Club.

K. WADIA, Diamond Merchant,

PURE GEMS, MODERATE RATES, FRENCH MELLEGRAIN SETTING.

PLATINUM AND GOLD ART WORK, GRANT ROAD.

"ERASMIC"

SHAVING STICK.

The Soap that helps the razor to give a smooth and comfortable shave. Does not dry on the face.

WHY BUY FOREIGN SHAVING SOAPS WHEN ERASMIC IS BRITISH AND BEST.

In elegant nickel case

OF ALL DEALERS.

AGENTS:

D. CHOTHIA & Co.,
375, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRILLIANT AIR FIGHTING.

HAWK-LIKE SWOOP ON ENEMY INFANTRY.

The skill and dash of the fighting along our line yesterday morning, when we won a score of villages, woods, mills, factories, and other strong points, have been somewhat obscured by the importance of the geographical advance, says Mr. W. Beach Thomas in the "Daily Mail" writing from France. Cleverer fighting has not been seen. The taking of the powerful fortress of Croisilles was a repetition on a small scale of the capture of Fricourt on July 2, and was pinched out by two groups of troops specially skilled in this form of tactics.

Two converging bodies joined hands on the River Sensee behind the village exactly according to the book and captured 60 odd prisoners, while the North-country troops entered the place directly, capturing three machine-guns, two trench mortars, and eventually digging out another score of prisoners, who filtered back to the cages this morning. The German garrison, originally nearly 300, was run off its legs by the sudden smoothness of the early morning attack.

ACCURATE ARTILLERY WORK.

In disgust at the defeat here and in the neighbourhood of Doignies, the enemy collected two forces on several occasions for strong counter-attacks, but our airmen exulting in the high visibility so accurately reported each grouping that our artillery was able to find the centre of the target instantly and break up the force, the place being littered with German dead.

At one spot fifteen men were killed by a single shell and farther south forty were knocked out in one nest. I should doubt if our airmen ever combined their functions with more brilliance. While some were finding the targets and reporting them to the artillery others dived down like hawks and emptied many drums of cartridges into the assembling Germans, whom they could see tumbling over right and left.

Very much at the same time another of our fighting planes brought down a German behind our lines, and the pilot and observers are now among our prisoners. In conjunction with the infantry our airmen very nearly succeeded in capturing a battery of German field guns. Nevertheless the battle is to be regarded chiefly as an infantry battle of which England and Australia should be proud.

HOW DOIGNIES WAS RUSHED.

The capture of Doignies with the mills and sugar factory to the north of it was quicker and not as brilliant. Without any curtain fire or preliminary bombardment our troops rushed the place at 5-15 in the morning. They were welcomed by machine-gun fire and cunningly placed mines blew up all round so that stones, bricks and bullets were scarcely distinguishable, but nothing so much as checked the pace of the charge or the quick and orderly development of further actions.

The strongest of all the German counter-attacks rallied in the little village of Denicourt. Troops that had fled were joined by a number of fresh supports and they emerged along the road just south of the famous Bapaume-Cambrai national highway. They charged past the cemetery when they were caught full by our artillery fire and crumpled to pieces. The ground afterwards was strewn with dead and dying. It was artillery work of the highest quality exercised in one of the first experiences of open warfare, but again the opening was made by the infantry, whose quickness and determination had upset all the standard preparations of the enemy.

MACHINE-GUN INGENUITY.

This series of operations brings us in places within 1,000 yards of the Hindenburg line, which varies between a ditch and a subterranean palace, though both ditch and palace are equally protected by a quarter of a mile or so of the thickest and thorniest barbed wire yet manufactured.

Right away in the south towards Saint-Quentin the German begins to use his heavier guns massed behind his line, and everywhere he is shelling more heavily. Even places as far back as the neighbourhood of Bapaume receive a sprinkling. The six guns that we captured in Savy Wood were, I hear, ordinary field guns in fair repair.

I should have mentioned in describing the northern attack the great ingenuity shown by some of our troops in the use of the machine-gun. One of the captured machine-guns with its own ammunition was turned on to the enemy with good effect a very few minutes after it was taken. Among the prisoners are a single Uhlan and a group from the Second Guards Reserve Division.

WHITE PAINTS AND LINSEED OIL MANUFACTURERS.

Our Factory manufactures White Paints and the following Oils, which are supplied wholesale to the trade:—

White Paint—A. B. and C. quality.
Raw Linseed Pure Oil.

Double boiled Linseed Oil (Bell Oil).
We manufacture also:—

French Chalk, China Clay, Whiting, Varnishes, Plaster of Paris, Enamel Paints, White Zinc and White Lead, Chocolate green, etc., etc.

Wholesale merchants will be given all facilities,

THE INDIAN WHITE PAINT MANUFACTURING CO.
BYCULLA, LOVE LANE, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address:—White Paint
Telephone No. 3953

FOR ECONOMY, COMFORT, QUICKNESS AND CLENLINESS **USE** BOSS OIL-AIR STOVE 1 2 3 4 5

PARTICULARS FROM—

L. ROYSAMPAT,

BOMBAY: New Queen's Road. DELHI: Kashmir Gate. KARACHI: Elphinston Street.

OPEN NOW ***OPEN NOW***

MAHARAJ BAG CLUB
NAGPUR.
WAR LOAN SWEEPSTAKE
APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT
260 PRIZES
in War Loan Bonds 5½ % 1920

30,000 RUPEES	.. .. ..	Ist PRIZE
20,000 RUPEES	.. .. ..	IInd PRIZE
10,000 RUPEES	.. .. ..	IIIrd PRIZE

and various minor prizes.
TICKET **RUPEES FIVE** EACH.
Apply to:—

NAGPUR, 15th April 1917.

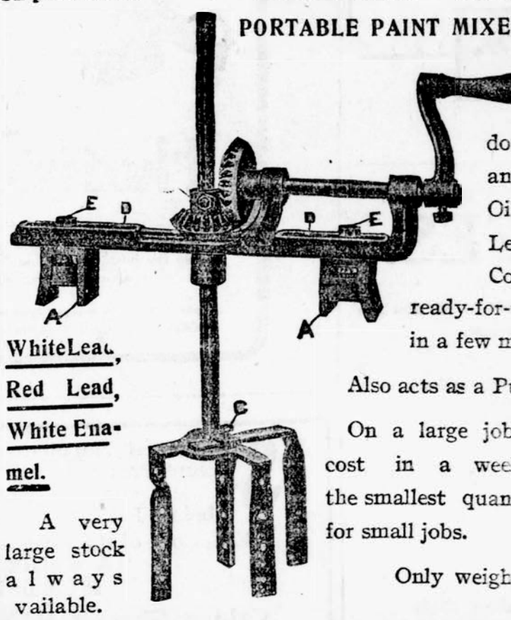
M. R. DIXIT
S. RAMDAS.
S. R. PANDIT. } *Secretaries*
BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

Looking FOR AN INDEPENDENT **Position?**
Why not
Join the Field Force
OF
THE GREAT EASTERN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED,
AND
SECURE A GOOD INCOME.
For particulars pply to
M. V. MERCHANT, Manager,
12-14, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS: "WIREROPE." TELEPHONE No. 1163.

AMIR BROTHERS
194-96 NAGDEVI STREET,
Shipchandlers. **BOMBAY.** Railway Contractors

PORTABLE PAINT MIXER.



Breaks down White Lead and Colours in Oil; mixes Dry Lead and Dry Colours to the ready-for-use consistency in a few minutes.

Also acts as a Pug Mixer.

On a large job will save its cost in a week and mixes the smallest quantity, so useful for small jobs.

Only weighs 17 lbs.

WhiteLead, Red Lead, White Enamel.

A very large stock always vailable.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY

Hornby Road, Alice Building

Kalbadevi Road, Next to Hanman Street.

Manufacturers of the most high-class lenses in the world.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
The only opticians in Bombay that have been awarded a gold meda for superb craftsmanship.

Storm and Rain-proof

SHADOWLESS LAMPS with latest improvements For Public Halls, Railways, Streets, Gardens, etc.

From 300 to 2,500 C. P. Ligh
Illustrated Price List Free.

HE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

KANGA BROS.
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS
No. 5, SETHNA BUILDING
Opp. PARSI FIRE TEMPLES
PRINCESS STREET (Dhobi Talao)
BOMBAY.

I.C.O. SALAD OIL

The Oil of Quality for general cooking, frying, salads and French dressings. It replaces butter, ghee, or olive oil and is considerably cheaper. Sold by all dealers and Stores in 1 lb., 3½ lbs. and 35 lbs. tins.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ld.
Hummum St., Fort, BOMBAY.

SMITH MOTOR WHEEL

ADDS LUXURY IN CYCLING
MAKES HILL CLIMBING EAS
OFFERS ECONOMIC JOURNEY
AND IS EASILY
DETACHED OR ATTACHED
TO ANY BICYCLE.

ADVANTAGES:
Like other wheels, it does NOT SLIP, NOR does it BUMP when riding. It takes curves WITH the machine smoothly and well, and gives NO JERK to the rider.

FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICE APPLY TO:—
S. BOYCE & Co., KARACHI
OR
Messrs. D. COWASJI & CO.,
20, FORT-STREET—BOMBAY

TONNEAU LEVER WATCH

SILVER CASE Rs. 30
Radium Dial Rs. 5 extra.
KASANJI DAVALJI DESAI
Watch & Clock Dealer
144. Abdoo Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

THE LIFE OF A BUILDING DEPENDS ON—
WHAT?
Good reliable oil and water colours, Paints, Varnishes, Cements, Distemper, etc., which give stability and add attractiveness.
The Best Reliable House for these is—
KAPADIA BROTHERS,
No. 357 Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 1003.

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SOAP MAKERS.

By Royal Warrant To His Majesty The King Emperor.

JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.) ESTABLISHED 1815.

Householders should in their own interests give

TRADE MARK
CRESCENT SOAP
Absolutely Pure & Unadulterated
CRESCENT SOAP
Washes without injury to the skin or most delicate fabrics

A Trial.—They will find it to be the best household Soap at present on the Indian Market,

WHICH MEANS THAT IT IS

(*a*) Good for the Skin.
(*b*) Excellent for cleansing the most delicate fabrics.
(*c*) Economical, since although it lathers freely it is not wasteful.

CRESCENT SOAP IS GUARANTEED TO BE ABSOLUTELY PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

Crescent Soap can now be obtained from most of the important Stores, including the undernoted:—

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Bombay General Stores, 27, Frere Road.
Abdul Aziz & Brothers, Vadgadi, Bombay.
Hakimjee Mahomadbhoy, 321, inside Crawford Market.
Akberalli Ebrahimjee, Parsi Bazar.
F. Peter & Co., Colaba Causeway.
Hassonalli Essabhoy, 177, Chira Bazar.
Yazdani & Co., Sitaram Building, Crawford Market.
Ardeshir Rustomji Irani, Proprietor Byculla, Restaurant, Byculla.
Goolamhussen Abdulhussen Viarawalla, Adamjee Peerbhoy Market.
PYRKE'S PROVISION STORE, Esplanade Road.
Eduljee Pestonjee & Sons, Girgam Rd. Branch Sandhurst Road, op. Round temple.
Abdul Hoosein Nazarali, Shop No. 7, Bhajipala Lane, Craford Market.
Merwan Brothers, Dadar Road, Dadar.
Khoja Vali Habib Kasam, Nul Bazar.
G. V. Allana, Matarpakhdi Road, Mazgaon.
Suleman Ebrahim & Co,, Nul Bazar.
Abdulhussen Ebrahimjee, Nul Bazar.
Popular Pharmacy, Lamington Road.
Abdul Karim Dossajee Bhendi Bazar.
The International Stores, 325 Hornby Road.
Bombay Perfumary Mart, 47, Hornby Road.

Small free Samples of Crescent Soap can be obtained from the above on presenting a cutting of this advertisement.

CALCUTTA OFFICE: Norton Building, 2, Old Court-house Corner. **BOMBAY OFFICE:** Cook's Building, Hornby Rd

ADVERTISERS GUYED.

I.—MR. DUNLOP.

Mr. Dunlop having, in a fit of annoyance, blown up his artist, the latter gets his own back by blowing up Mr. Dunlop.

Fame.

Dunlop has not yet attained what is said to be man's highest ambition—i.e., to appear in a "Punch" cartoon, but—one never can tell.

Meanwhile, it is no small compliment to Dunlop as an advertising figure that he should be the subject of the first caricature of a series just commenced in "Hello!"—"London Opinion's" new house organ.

The success of the attempt can be judged by reference to the inset of the original figure, which, in turn, is a development of our Trade Mark.

Incidentally, it may not be generally known that Mr. J. B. Dunlop, the Inventor of the Pneumatic Tyre, is still living and resident in Dublin.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LIMITED,
Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry,
(Incorporated in England,)
3, WALLACE STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

Trade Mark.

Cadbury's Chocolates

JUST ARRIVED.

King George, King Edward, Imperial, Tudor, Selected, Milk Chocolate, Nut Chocolate, Chocolate de Luxe, Tropical Melcato, Chocolate in tins, in packets, in tablets, in boxes, etc., etc.

Mongini Brothers,
62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

BAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.

700 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE

MANUFACTURING Co.

Near Gas Work Parel BOMBAY.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

...ost vigour, lost memory, and lost ...nterest in life is often traceable to ...illness or excesses at some time of life ...which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

IS Permanent Happiness Secure Prosperity ... and Abiding Peace ..... A FOOLISH DREAM? **No.**

Every one of these can be a reality by going through "A GUIDE TO HEALTH."
It can be had free from

Vaidya Shastri MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

KABUTO PILSENER BEER

(BEST & REFRESHING)
OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:— **JEENA & Co.,**
CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

For Military.

FRESH STOCK

of Puttee, Gaiters, Marching Boots, Sam Brown Belts and other varieties of leather goods.

SUTOR & Co.

Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents:—The Western India Army Boot and Equipment Factory, Sion, BOMBAY.

AWARDED
GOLD MEDALS.

A cup of one's choice
The cup to delight
A boon to toiled heart
To refresh and rejoice
IS
A CUP OF

PEARSE'S COFFEE

Our Coffee has earned in India wide reputation, and there is hardly a house all over that does not use PEARSE'S GENUINE COFFEE.

COFFEE
ROASTED BY GAS
AND GROUND BY ELECTRICITY
TO BE HAD OF
All respectable Dealers
AND AT

BAKERS CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS **PEARSE & Co.** ARMY AND NAVY CONTRACTOR
APOLLO STREET BOMBAY

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